FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Varkonyi Interviewed on Stockholm Talks [Budapest] BB 1
Mamula on Euromissiles Effect on Small Countries [TANJUG] BB 3

ALBANIA

U.S. Peace Plans 'Deceitful Label' for Rearming B 1
Andropov's PRAVDA Interview 'Full of Demagogy' B 1
'Terror' Continues Against Albanians in Kosovo B 2

BULGARIA

Reagan Remarks on USSR 'Contradictory to Truth' [Stoyanov] C 1
Lukanov Returns From Moscow CEMA Session C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentary on Reagan's State of Union Address D 1
'Typical Preelection Speech' D 1
'No New Nuances' D 1
CTK Counters Reagan Claim of 'American Miracle' [Janata] D 1
U.S. Antisatellite Test: 'Preparation for War' [Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 25 Jan] D 2
Husak, Strougal Meet With Canada's Trudeau D 3
Prague Dinner Speeches D 3
Husak-Trudeau Talks D 4
Trudeau Speaks to Journalists D 5
Visit Ends D 6
GDR's Herrmann Arrives 26 January for Talks D 6
Herrmann-Fojtik Talks D 6
Hoffmann Receives French Trade Union Figure D 7
Problems in Applying Set of Measures Discussed [Liska in RUDE PRAVO 25 Jan] D 7
Lenart Addresses Seminar on Land Amelioration [Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Jan] D 8
State Commission Holds Constituent Session D 9
Kempny Addresses S. Moravian CPCZ on 1984 Goals D 10
Briefs: Gas Pipeline; D 10
Confiscation of Antistate Materials

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reagan's State of Union Address Reviewed E 1
Reiss Views Foreign Policy E 1
Comments by Kroeber E 2
ADN Views Address E 3
France's Cheysson Begins Official Visit 26 Jan E 3
Welcomed by Fischer E 3
Fischer-Cheysson Talks Begin E 3
Toasts Exchanged E 4
Stoph Receives Cheysson E 5
'Open, Businesslike' Talks E 6
French View of East-West Trade Limits Reviewed E 7
Economic Relations With Austria Praised E 8
[Leonhardt in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jan]
USSR Ambassador to GDR Meets West Berlin Mayor E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jan]

HUNGARY

Budapest Notes Mondale Response to Reagan Speech F 1
MTI Reviews Relations With UK, Notes 'No Problems' F 1
MSZMP's Havasi Leaves for USSR on CPSU Invitation F 2
Budapest Ceremony Marks CEMA Anniversary F 2
New Forms of 'Capital Regrouping' Discussed F 3
[Bossanyi in NEPSZABADSAG 25 Jan]
Briefs: Marjai at Lesechko Funeral; F 4
Sarlos Visits Szolnok;
KISZ Delegation to Yugoslavia;
USSR Trade Agreement

POLAND

Warsaw: Reagan Speech Shows No Change in Stance G 1
Commentary, Interview Precede 'Day After' Showing G 1
Film Prompted by Fear [Bockowski] G 1
Expert on Nuclear Danger G 1
Expert Views Dangers of U.S. ASAT Test G 2
Significance of Andropov PRAVDA Replies Stressed G 3
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 26 Jan]
Sejm Session Debates Remuneration, Electoral Law G 3
Barcikowski Address G 4
Ciosek on Proposed Wages Law G 5
Wozniak Views Party Tasks, Economic Reform G 6
[ZYCIE PARTII 18 Jan]
Michalek Criticizes Rural Campaign Meetings G 8
[RZECZYWISTOSC 22 Jan]
Party Officials Address Voivodship Conferences G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21/22 Jan]

Speeches Criticize Teachers, Church, Writer G 11
[Ratajczak in RZECZWISTOSC 22 Jan]
Michaluk Reelected Lomza Party Committee Head G 12

ROMANIA

RCP Fetes Ceausescu's Birthday, 50th Anniversary H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on Austrian Chancellor's Visit I 1
Interviewed on Zagreb Talks I 1
[Erich Macho]
Departs for Home I 1
Joint Statement Issued I 2
Calovski Speaks at Djakarta Information Meeting I 6
Spiljak's Forthcoming Visit to U.S. Previewed I 7
French Decision Against Ship Purchase Deplored I 7
Albania's Absence From International Talks Viewed I 8
[Hajrulahu in KOMUNIST]
Dragosavac Contrasts Leninism, Stalinism I 9
Albanian Slogans Daubed in Urosevac, Kosovo I 11
Sukrija on Dangers of Nationalism, Irredentism I 11
Kosovo Economic, Political Situation Reviewed I 11
Constitutionality of Kosovo Bill Questioned I 13
Slovene Candidates for Presidency, Assembly Listed I 13
Ribicic Addresses Meeting on Kardelj's Works I 14
Veterans Organ Views Loss of Confidence in LCY I 15
[Soha in BORBA 26 Jan]
Belgrade Meeting of Military Council Reviewed I 16
Briefs: Yugoslav Appointed to UN; I 16
Economic Cooperation With Kenya;
Diplomatic Relations With Haiti;
Argentine Economic Cooperation

VARKONYI INTERVIEWED ON STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD262326 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 26 Jan 84

[From the "Panorama" program: Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi interview by correspondent Alajos Chrudinak at the Foreign Ministry in Budapest after Varkonyi's return from Stockholm; time not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chrudinak] Did the 35 foreign ministers in Stockholm succeed in thawing the extremely frozen Soviet-American relationship?

[Varkonyi] I think the presence of the 35, or more exactly 34 foreign ministers in Stockholm was a factor toward a certain thaw in the European and international atmosphere. The fact that foreign ministers came, spent a week together and took part in the opening of the Stockholm conference in itself had this effect. This cannot be viewed, however, as some kind of break in the International tension. But this meeting was still significant from the point of view that foreign ministers met not only in plenary session, but also separately at other occasions and the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and Shultz had especially great significance.

[Chrudinak] Some leading U.S. foreign affairs officials say that progress was made on certain issues, moreover, new meetings in the future were considered. Is this plausible?

[Varkonyi] Of course, I have no exact information on what happened at this meeting, however I would like to point out that we must not make far-reaching conclusions on the basis of only one meeting. The real situation shows that international life is extremely tense and these tensions are increasing further. We have to do everything, of course to mitigate this tension in a certain measure. This is being done by the government of the Soviet Union and this is represented, of course, by Comrade Gromyko at his talks. I only want to refer to Comrade Andropov's answers to PRAVDA, which were published on Wednesday in the Hungarian papers, where the Soviet readiness to have realistic negotiations with the U.S. Government on serious and peace-enhancing issues is clearly reflected

[Chrudinak] That is negotiations which have results and not simply negotiations for their own sake?

[Varkonyi] Yes. This is a very interesting thing. I would like to tell you that the representatives of the NATO countries, in fact, pretended that nothing had happened.

[Chrudinak] Nothing in respect of the missile deployment. Right?

[Varkonyi] Yes. But we were continuously repeating, I myself was saying that we cannot pretend that nothing had happened. This would mean misleading the peoples and, of course, misleading ourselves as well. Therefore, we find it extremely important that we should name the causes, persons, and countries responsible for the deterioration of the international situation. We cannot pretend that nothing has happened and that the tension increased by itself. Pointing out the causes of the tension, on the other hand, makes possible for us to mark out the paths toward decreasing tension.

[Chrudinak] President Reagan delivered a speech on Monday, and the contribution by Shultz at the conference also shows that the leaders changed their tone. They speak about the continuation of dialogue, while a month ago they were very harsh in accusing, in condemning the Soviet Union. How do you explain this change just before Stockholm?

[Varkonyi] If we compare these two speeches with the earlier ones, we find their tones undoubtedly much milder. There were still elements of confrontation in these ones too, but in a muted form and with a more acceptable orchestration. As far as the essence is concerned however, we have not sensed any change.

[Chrudinak] Has only the tone changed?

[Varkonyi] Yes, the tone has changed, but the essence of the policy remains unchanged and the working also remains unchanged. As far as the stress on negotiations is concerned, this has created a very strange situation in Western propaganda, because it seems as if we are now against the negotiations, we, the socialist countries. Although if I go back to 1917, since 1917 the negotiated settlement of disputed questions has been a socialist program and slogan and it is not a program of others. Now they use this to express their readiness to talk, to prove that we are the ones who are against dialogue. On the other hand, we say that we continue to be devoted to the negotiated settlement of disputed questions, we want to talk, but not for the sake of talks. We do not want talks as a screen for continuing the arms.

[Chrudinak] Does this mean that the continuation of missile deployment has created an irreversible situation in Soviet-American relations?

[Varkonyi] No. There are no irreversible situations. Especially the dangerous situations recently developing. We live in the nuclear age. Great quantities of weapons of mass destruction have been stockpiled, especially in Europe and an irreversible situation must not be imagined. It is the business of diplomats, politicians, and statesmen to search for ways and means to reverse the situation. Those who speak about dialogue can demonstrate their serious intentions by returning to the period preceding the missile deployment and starting from there, starting serious talks in the interest of real disarmament. But how can this be done? By strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security.

[Chrudinak] So NATO returns to the situation before the deployment, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries stop their plans for deployment. In this case, may it happen that they will return to the negotiating table?

[Varkonyi] I cannot, of course, predict. The situation undoubtedly is that we have a clear proposal. And we have not received any answer to it. But on many questions we have offered clear and acceptable proposals. The first one is that the U.S. Government should also state that it will refrain from first use of nuclear weapons. This would be very important.

[Chrudinak] The United States has refused it. Has not it?

[Varkonyi] Yes. The United States has refused it. We have been proposing time and again that the Warsaw Pact and NATO should also sign an agreement calling for cooperation and for refraining from the use of force.

In the last year I talked with a number of Western foreign ministers about this. Then they all argued with us saying that these principles can be found in the UN Charter and in the Helsinki Final Act. Why should we repeat it again. Now, since we are patient and repeated our proposals, I have already heard different arguments from Western Foreign ministers, who have said they are becoming used to this idea and the persistent diplomatic efforts of the socialist countries sooner or later will lead to such agreements, compromises on questions of strengthening trust and security, and finally of disarmament.

[Chrudinak] Could a kind of difference in nuance be sensed in the American approach and in the opinion of the NATO countries, that is Western Europe, because the Western press writes that there is a difference in tone.

[Varkonyi] Yes. It could be felt that on the part of the representatives of the West European governments a slightly greater interest was shown in tension not increasing further and in the restoration of normal international relations, primarily in Europe. So some type of differences in nuance can be found, but here I would like to note that we do not endeavor to bring about any kind of division in NATO. This is [words indistinct] that they say that we want to separate Western Europe from the United States. This is far from the truth. Our policy is not division; our policy is a peace policy, a policy of developing normal interstate relations, taking into account the interests of all peoples; a policy taking into account the just security requirements of the other side. We do not seek division. I cannot say this about the opposite side.

[Chrudinak] On the basis of your conversations with the foreign ministers and on the basis of the atmosphere in Stockholm, in your opinion, how can this extremely severe tension be decreased, and the dialogue now started be continued? I am thinking firstly about what can be done by the small countries, for example Hungary and the Hungarian foreign minister.

[Varkonyi] Naturally, I am optimistic, but nevertheless I would not say that some type of breakthrough might take place here now. International tension continues to be sharp, and we are looking ahead to a long, difficult process, even further.

Naturally, in the international situation relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have a decisive role. At the same time, it is doubtless that every country which takes part in the work of the large family of nations, in various regional associations within the framework of the United Nations, has an opportunity and role to contribute to easing tension, primarily building its bilateral relations and preserving the attained results. By the way, we too do this in our bilateral relations. I conducted 10 separate bilateral (?meetings) with the various foreign ministers, and at every one of them we could establish in the first 5 minutes that our bilateral relations are untroubled, they are not burdened by serious problems, and we concentrated our attention on how we could step ahead in the development of these relations. The other thing that was identical is the appreciation of the foreign policy and internal policy of our party and our government. And this (?fills one) with a good feeling when one hears it from others.

MAMULA ON EUROMISSILES EFFECT ON SMALL COUNTRIES

LD201014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 20 Jan 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Rijeka, January 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Defense Admiral Branko Mamula has (?said) that the concentration of missiles in Europe especially burdens on the small non-bloc countries, among them Yugoslavia. In a talk on Thursday with representatives of the Yugoslav northern Adriatic city of Rijeka, Admiral Mamula said that the impossibility of a conflict between big powers "will provoke a new wave of smaller frictions, mistrust, terrorism and attempts to overthrow social systems". Mamula noted that this certainly would not leave the Balkans and the Mediterranean unaffected. Admiral Mamula therefore called on the strengthening of Yugoslav togetherness and concluded that Yugoslavia would not permit its "fundamental socio-political and economic commitments" to be brought into question.

U.S. PEACE PLANS 'DECEITFUL LABEL' FOR REARMING

AU261956 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Agencies report that U.S. President Reagan delivered to Congress the traditional message on the State of the Union, in which he outlined the main points of his administration's domestic and foreign policies in the current year. His statements are a reflection of the unchanged aggressive and adventuristic course of American imperialism, a further development of the imperialist doctrine that peace can supposedly be achieved by increasing American strength and superiority. The United States is recovering, the United States is more self-assured and stronger, Reagan declared, adding that it is now possible to utilize possibilities for peace confidently. He even presented a "peace program," which is in fact only a deceitful label for the rearmament program that he announced when he took over the White House.

Speaking about the peace efforts of the United States in Lebanon and Central America, Reagan stressed that U.S. troops will continue to remain in Lebanon and the he will implement the recommendations of the so-called Kissinger commission on U.S. aid to the dictatorial regimes in Central America, which stipulate, in particular, a large increase in military aid for that area.

In his message, President Reagan confirmed Washington's intention to continue the dialogue with Moscow and to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union on a more stable foundation.

In a television interview yesterday, Reagan welcomed Andropov's recent call for new negotiations between the two superpowers, stressing that this must be done in connection with a number of problems.

Speaking about his administration's domestic policy, he boasted that the United States is now in better shape, and that the improvement will continue. However, agencies report that despite the satisfaction expressed by the President, the problems continue to be severe. The budget deficit, for example, remains at around $200 billion, while sectors of the economy continue to stagnate, and the level of unemployment remains high.

ANDROPOV'S PRAVDA INTERVIEW 'FULL OF DEMAGOGY'

AU261142 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Tirana, January 26 (ATA) -- As the Soviet news agency TASS reports, the Kremlin chief, Andropov, granted an interview to the newspaper PRAVDA on the situation in Europe and the world, the nuclear armament race and the Soviet-U.S. relations. The interview is full of demagogy and threats and it is also an appeal addressed to the United States for "dialogue" and new bargains. Andropov tried to justify the warmongering policy and the new programs of the nuclear armament in Europe, implemented by Moscow, repeating the ordinary formulae that the Soviet Union adopted "counter measures," because the USA wants to upset the military equilibrium in its favour. At the same time, he threatened that he will begin another armament race, this time to a new, still more dangerous level. He accompanied these accusations and threats with stale slogans allegedly on the concern of the Soviet Union for peace and disarmament with the "proposals" made by Moscow for the so-called limitation of nuclear missiles. This language is the same with that used by the U.S. President Reagan some days ago and it aims to lull to sleep the European public opinion at a time when some countries of Western Europe and Eastern Europe are being filled with U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

Andropov also reiterated Moscow's aim to continue the counterrevolutionary dialogue with Washington at the expense of the peoples of Europe and of the world. We are prepared, he said, to hold talks, and on this occasion he mentioned the possibility of the resumption of the Vienna farce on the so-called reduction of forces and armaments in Central Europe. These cynical statements are made at a time when it has become fully clear that the bargains and agreements between the White House and the Kremlin have served only the intensification of the armament race and war preparations. To this testify also the indirect accusations made in Washington and Moscow these days, on the violation of the so-called agreements on the arms limitation struck between the two superpowers. So, a report presented by Reagan to the U.S. Congress says that the Soviet Union has turned out new weapons and military systems, violating the SALT II agreement and other agreements on disarmament. TASS agency "responded" by accusing the United States of having turned out new nuclear missiles, "violating the SALT II" agreement.

'TERROR' CONTINUES AGAINST ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO

AU261140 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Tirana, January 26 (ATA) - Referring to a report of the Belgrade newspaper VECERNJE NOVOSTI, the news agencies report that two Albanian workers, Xhavit Bajraktari, 26 year old, and Shukri Nyftari, 25, in the region of Kosovo were sentenced up to 4 years imprisonment.

The two Kosovo workers were accused last September of having written slogans in their workplace, in the lead foundry in Zvecan, asking for democratic rights. The Yugoslav newspaper gives no details on their trial and sentences.

Moreover news agencies and the newspapers of different countries of the world have published recently news items and articles on the terror that continues against Albanians in Kosovo. The Swiss newspaper NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG of January 26, under the title "alleged suicide of the two Albanians in Pristina", and different news agencies stress that two young Kosovars, Rexhep Malja, 33 years, and Nuhi Berisha, 23 years, who were pursued by the Yugoslav police units, had allegedly committed suicide these days.

REAGAN REMARKS ON USSR 'CONTRADICTORY TO TRUTH'

AU261227 Sofia BTA in English 1225 GMT 26 Jan 84

["Using the Old Categories Again" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 26 (BTA Commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- Under the hypnotizing effect of the idea for a strong United States which is to resolve the fate of the world, President Reagan saturated his latest message with the old, illusory categories.

Contrary to Mr Yuriy Andropov, who outlined the situation with concern and proposed realistic ways of easing the tension, the U.S. President accentuated again on the force, by covering it with the veil of peaceful words,

The "On the State of the Union" message, the motto of which was "The Nation Renewed," was built in the spirit of an escalating demagogy. The speaker was not ashamed of saying that the USA has never been an aggressor but a champion of freedom alone. And all this said after Vietnam, Granada, El Salvador, after about a thousand interventions in the Caribbean Sea and Central America alone, after numerous threatens [as received] to Cuba and Nicaragua, countries which do not agree with the USA, threatens to the socialist community countries.

Mr Reagan's allegations that he is fighting for peaceful relations with the USSR and for reducing the nuclear arsenal rang out at variance with the most simple facts. His allegations made in these lines were contradictory to the truth to such an extent that they evoked the remote memory of one of the Portuguese kings who used to tell lies "with his heart in his hand".

The thoughts Mr Reagan uttered to the world with regard to the questions of peace and of halting the arms race had a grotesque sounding. In the years of the elections it is natural for the U.S. presidents to exaggerate, to overpraise, to misinterpret, and all this having become a tradition, but what Mr Reagan had done, went beyond any established norms.

Being convinced that his idea of the force would be received benevolently by the voters only in case it is disguised, he presented it by saying that the U.S. resorts to force only when it is compelled to. Well, isn't it forced too often? And forced at that because of reasons fabricated by the White House? Isn't this done only to the reactionary regimes' advantage? Are the people really so blind with regard to what is going on in Lebanon?

Realized in the light of the genuine care for peace, the logic of the "On the State of the Union" message could be described only as antilogic. Through pursuing this line the USA could lead mankind to crucial situations and catastrophes alone.

As for the illusions for conducting negotiations with the USSR from the position of strength, such a hope has no roots in reality.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU261614 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, has returned from Moscow. He attended a regular session of the CEMA Executive Committee, which was held in Moscow.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

'Typical Preelection Speech'

LD261137 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan last night delivered a State of the Union address to Congress, about which commentators of U.S. television stations immediately stated that he did not say anything new.

Ronald Reagan confirmed that he will not abandon the policy of the arms buildup and will continue to talk with the Soviet Union from the position of strength. He stressed that he will not economize on the Army and that he considers the approval of the 1985 arms program with a 17-per cent increase the primary duty of the government.

The U.S. President praised alleged signs of an economic revival in the United States after the crisis of the last years but he did not express himself on the drastic budget deficit which he failed to lower.

Ronald Reagan's address to Congress was rather a typical pre-election speech than a message to the U.S. people.

'No New Nuances'

LD262325 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Washington -- Last night U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered the traditional State of the Union message in the Congress. Our correspondent Jiri Otava reports:

Those who since the beginning of the new year awaited the much publicized statement by the U.S. President on the international policy of the United States and the State of the Union heard it yesterday at last. One must say that the conductor waving his baton in the Oval Office of the White House produced no new nuances in his piece. On the contrary: False tones accompanied the entire President's address, which was characterized by demagogy and hypocrisy. Four days before the expected announcement of his candidature for the next presidential term, he concentrated on praising the signs of economic revitalization. Presumably, his eves were fixed on the shine of expensive limousines and the boom enjoyed by big business, but he was somewhat less aware of the more than 9 million unemployed and over 40 million of his fellow citizens who live below the official poverty line. But his piece resounded with truly discordant tones when he attempted to illustrate the peace-loving nature of his government. All his statements contradicted the truth. Let us recall the terrorist attack on Grenada, the occupation of Lebanon and Washington's undeclared war on Nicaragua. What, then, can one say about a conductor from the capitol who uses his baton not to harmonize the orchestra but waves it from the position of power, strength and pressure?

CTK COUNTERS REAGAN CLAIM OF 'AMERICAN MIRACLE'

LD261146 Prague CTK in English 1049 GMT 26 Jan 84

[By Michael Janata]

[Text] Prague -- President Ronald Reagan said, addressing Republican senators, that the achievements of the three years of his presidency were an "American miracle."

Evidently intending to seek reelection, he can be expected to exaggerate his positive results and conceal his failures, but to talk about a miracle is a bit too strong also for the Americans, inured to the bombastic propaganda of U.S. politicians.

Reagan evidently relies on the fact that the U.S. public has an abysmally poor memory. In his election campaign speeches in 1980, he promised a balanced state budget, with a deficit of 60 billion dollars. But on the same day when he discoursed poetically upon his "miracle", it was announced that this year's deficit will be three times as high -- 184 billion dollars.

In 1980, when Reagan made promises of decent livelihood for all Americans, U.S. unemployment was 7.8 million. The few years of Reagan's economic magic brought the number last summer to almost 11 million.

The astronomically high state debt, which Reagan promised to reduce, rose from 900 billion dollars when he took office to 1,300 billion last autumn, an increase of more than one-third.

Or are perhaps those miracles and changes of history which Reagan speaks of in the foreign policy of his administration? The world has not forgotten the U.S. President's threat to wage a "limited nuclear war" in densely populated Europe, his escalation of the nuclear and conventional arms buildup, his strident calls for a crusade against communism and the Soviet Union.

Is it to the credit of the U.S. President that the international atmosphere of detente has changed into the present situation of dangerous tension? When he speaks so proudly about the restored national self-confidence, does he have in mind the fact that the United States, the biggest capitalist power, attacked the tiny Grenada and that its forces are killing people in the small Lebanon?

U.S. ANTISATELLITE TEST: 'PREPARATION FOR WAR'

AU261251 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 84 p 7

[Dispatch by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent, in column "Notes": "What the Pentagon Is After"]

[Text] The U.S. Air Force recently tested a new missile designed to destroy satellites. The missile, almost 6 meters long, was launched by an F-16 fighter-bomber that took off from the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. It went through the point defined as target, and its parts fell into the Pacific Ocean. Thus the Pentagon has achieved another one of its series of objectives in the preparation for space warfare. A statement issued by a group of prominent U.S. officials -- among them, for example, Nobel Prize laureate Professor Hans Bethe and former CIA Deputy Director Herbert Scoville -- stresses that the testing of the new missile "shows that the United States has started a new, dangerous round in the arms race, which increases the danger of nuclear war" against the Soviet Union.

The latest test of this new type of dangerous weapon is the result of the long-standing U.S. efforts to acquire an arsenal of space weapons. In 1979, the U.S. Government interrupted negotiations with the Soviet Union on the ban of space arms buildup, and since then the preparations for a conflict in space have even been accelerated. Reagan has come forward with a plan whose essence is an extensive and rapid space arms buildup, and that plan is being systematically implemented. The United States wants to achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union also in this sphere. For example, last year in Congress, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Ikle made a speech about the Pentagon's preparing an entire system of space weapons.

The antisatellite missiles too are a part of that system. The extent of such preparations is evidenced by the sums earmarked for new weapons. A total of $1.4 billion have been allocated this year for antisatellite weapons alone. In the future two air bases are to be equipped with the new antisatellite missiles. The first one is in Langley, Virginia, the second in the state of Washington.

What does the Pentagon need these new weapons for? Above all because it is counting on a nuclear first strike against the socialist countries. For this it urgently needs a device which would "blind" the Soviet warning systems to strategic missiles and to shorter-range missiles. The new weapons are to serve this purpose in the first place. Therefore it is necessary to evaluate the current test of the antisatellite missile as a further step for the preparation of an offensive nuclear war.

HUSAK, STROUGAL MEET WITH CANADA'S TRUDEAU

Prague Dinner Speeches

LD252343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gave a festive dinner in the Cernin Palace in Prague today in honor of Canadian Prime Minister Piere Elliott Trudeau, who arrived in Czechoslovakia today.

The two statesmen delivered speeches during the dinner. Lubomir Strougal spoke about the special importance of the meeting at which the representatives of countries that took part in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, but which at the same time are separated by their social systems and their membership in different military alliances, are meeting for an open talk. And this is taking place in an exceptionally complicated world situation in which, by the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, attempts have been made to change the strategic military balance and in this way to jeopardize the socialist countries. The Czechoslovak premier clarified the reasons which, in the spirit of alliance and with regard to the CSSR's own security, led to the development of missile complexes with operational-strategic purpose on the territory of Czechoslovakia. He stressed, however, that these defense measures had made no change in our good will to coexist, or our belief in general peace as the only sensible alternative for the contemporary world. He said that the basic attitude of Czechoslovakia toward vitally important issues such as the issues of halting feverish rearmament; non-use of or the threat of force; inviolability of borders; noninterference in the internal affairs and rights of nations to decide their own fate, remains unchanged.

Lubomir Strougal then pointed to the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration and to the active participation of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

In conclusion, the Czechoslovak premier expressed his appreciation for the personal stance of Pierre Elliott Trudeau on the issues of relations between East and West, detente, and disarmament, and expressed the conviction that his visit would contribute to the further development of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Canada.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau expressed his thanks for the invitation to visit Czechoslovakia and for the friendly reception and hospitality he has received in our country.

He then spoke about the situation in Europe, which is a serious cause for concern. He said that the hopes of mankind are never more at stake than in the case of war, especially a nuclear war. Therefore the desire for peace is strongly felt, especially in Europe, the continent that has suffered so many wars. He said that Canada's history, safety, and future is and will be closely linked with the future of Europe. We statesmen, he said, have a special responsibility to do all that is in our power to moderate the danger of war and to halt the arms race. It is a duty we have not only toward our peoples but toward all mankind, primarily to halt a nuclear war, because all that has been created over the centuries could be destroyed.

The Canadian Prime Minister said that Czechoslovakia and Canada, which are not superpowers and are members of different alliances, should find a sphere in which they can make the greatest contribution toward preserving peace. He said that in his opinion this must be the political sphere. It is necessary to strive in this sphere to assert confidence and increase mutual understanding. The ongoing Stockholm conference should make a contribution to this, the Canadian prime minister said.

Husak-Trudeau Talks

LD261732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, accompanied by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague castle today Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. In an open conversation, the two statesmen exchanged views on the most important problems of the current complex international development. They expressed concern at the sharpening of the international situation and the danger ensuring from the stepping up of the feverish arms buildup. They expressed the conviction that it is necessary to seek ways leading to detente in the world.

Gustav Husak stressed that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, together with other Warsaw Pact states, constantly endeavors to achieve detente in the world, and the reduction and halting of the arms buildup, particularly nuclear arms. He recalled that the definite proposals included above all in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states from January 1983, and in the document adopted at the meeting of the leading party and state representatives of the socialist countries in Moscow in June 1983, pointed in this direction. Other peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community expressed, above all, in Yuriy Andropov's statement are also of primary importance.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau acquainted Gustav Husak with his initiative-imbued proposals delivered at the end of 1983 and primarily concerning nuclear disarmament, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space. He also expressed his belief in the usefulness of developing dialogue and cooperation between states with different social systems in the interest of strengthening peace and international security.

As Gustav Husak stated, the Warsaw Treaty states are ready to give positive consideration to any proposals which, while respecting the principles of equality and equal security, would make an effective contribution to relaxing international tension and to practical steps toward limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. Efforts for peace must realistically take into consideration the fact that the dangerous situation in Europe was created as a result of the aggressive policy of the militarist forces, especially the United States, which are trying to upset the existing balance of forces and to achieve military superiority throughout the world.

Part of this policy, Gustav Husak continued, includes the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European countries, which is leading to a further increase in tension in Europe and the world. The socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, had to react to this step with measures to ensure their security.

At the same time it is well known that the socialist states are ready to tackle the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe on a constructive and mutually acceptable basis, so that a further round of the arms race can be avoided. In order to achieve this aim, however, it is necessary for the United States and NATO to demonstrate the will to return to the state that prevailed before the beginning of the deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Europe.

Gustav Husak emphasized that Czechoslovakia considers the most pressing task of the present day to be that of doing everything possible to avert the danger of war and to consolidate peace throughout the world in the spirit of the conclusions of the Helsinki conference. In this connection, he paid tribute to the enterprising efforts of the Canadian prime minister aimed at improving the international atmosphere, at building trust among states, and at tackling the questions of disarmament and international cooperation.

Both states expressed their interest in continuing the development of Czechoslovak-Canadian relations, and in expanding mutually advantageous cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere. At the same time they confirmed their joint will to continue the political dialogue between both countries in the interests of practical steps toward relaxing international tension.

Trudeau Speaks to Journalists

LD261753 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Prague -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau told journalists here on Thursday that he came to Czechoslovakia as a representative of a NATO member state whose citizens are worried by the increasing tension between the East and the West.

The chief aim of his visit were talks with Czechoslovak officials on the Canadian peace initiative and the stand taken on it by the individual member states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

Canada was not at the round table in Geneva, but it takes the view that political officials from all countries must strive to ease tension, the prime minister stressed and said that he had confirmed again when he was received by President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia that he supports many proposals contained in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee of January 1983. He said that he has always been favouring a dialogue and talks between the two sides. The Prague Declaration was a step in the correct direction and the West should respond to it positively, Pierre Elliott Trudeau said.

The Canadian prime minister went on to say that during his talks with the supreme Czechoslovak officials both sides voiced determination -- although views on the causes of the worsened international situation differed -- to support all steps leading to a successful course and conclusion of the arms reduction talks in Vienna and the Stockholm conference. He added that the main task in the present stage of international relations is to ease East-West tension.

Speaking about Czechoslovak-Canadian relations, Pierre Elliott Trudeau said that need had been stressed during the talks for their promotion, especially in the sphere of economy and trade, but also in the sphere of culture and sports.

The Canadian prime minister also said that a role should be played in the coming period by countries of the third world which are interested in eased tension, especially for means now spent on armament to be able to be spent on their development.

Visit Ends

LD262025 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Prague -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague on Thursday.

The Canadian guest was seen off at the airport by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, at whose invitation the visit took place, the deputy premiers of the federal government, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other government officials.

GDR'S HERRMANN ARRIVES 26 JANUARY FOR TALKS

LD262030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Joachim Herrmann, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived by air in Prague today. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, heads of party Central Committee departments.

On the same day talks opened between the two sides. Comrade Joachim Herrmann's working visit to Czechoslovakia is devoted to an exchange of experience in party and ideological activity, and to opportunities for further stepping up cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED in this sphere.

Herrmann-Fojtik Talks

LD262040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Prague 26 Jan (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met on Thursday in Prague to discuss the joint struggle of the SED and the CPCZ for peace and socialism.

In firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, it was stressed, the GDR and the CSSR are discharging their responsibility for the preservation of the military-strategic balance and thus for the securing of peace in Europe. What matters is to prevent a further round in the arms race. Mankind cannot be allowed to slide into a nuclear inferno.

It remains vital to use every opportunity for negotiations, in order to reach practical agreements about the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms.

To this end, the situation existing prior to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe must be restored. Now, of all times, the pressing need is to return to the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and dialogue.

The politicians also discussed political work with the masses in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and for the 40th anniversary of the Slovakian national revolt.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES FRENCH TRADE UNION FIGURE

LD261942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council today in Prague received Pierre Gensous, secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor.

In a friendly talk, they discussed questions of the further development of contacts between both trade union organizations, and assessed the opportunities for strengthening the cooperation and unity of action of the European trade union movement.

PROBLEMS IN APPLYING SET OF MEASURES DISCUSSED

AU261801 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Frantisek Liska commentary in the "Note" column: "Only the Easiet Way?"]

[Text] During the 2 and 1/2 years of its implementation the operation of the Set of Measures has proved that its premises and principles are correct. However, as was stated by the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, it is also true that, to date, we have been incapable of fully utilizing all its possibilities. Certain staff leaders profess allegiance only to those principles of the Set of Measures that suit them, and are not implementing the set comprehensively. This was also confirmed by the examples cited during the negotiations of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee. Among other things, the committee stated that counter-plans are mostly being directed toward those indexes for which the adoption of more progressive tasks yields an immediate effect in the form of increased material incentives.

The counter-plan in the Prague enterprises is being most frequently implemented in adjusted value added -- in 26 industrial and 5 construction enterprises this represents a total of Kcs335 million -- and in profits, which represent in 25 industrial and 4 construction organizations values amounting to Kcs176 million. On the other hand, the orientation of the counter-plan for the use of industrial and construction products for export or for the consumer goods inventory is merely sporadic; the same can be said of its use for reducing the number of employees. Higher tasks in exports to socialist countries have been adopted only by the Institute of Serums and Innoculation Substances, and by the Tesla enterprise in Prague-Strasnice. On the other hand, the Motorlet and Ground Construction enterprises have raised their tasks in exports to nonsocialist countries. And only the Chocolate Production enterprise has offered deliveries to the consumer goods inventory at retail prices.

One enterprise has even failed to delineate in the draft plan for 1984 the costs of basic construction production; and in its financial plan it also had a number of problematic items. Despite this, it offered a counter-plan in adjusted value added in the amount of Kcs1.1 million -- which would increase for the enterprise wages payable by Kcs900,000, compared with the stipulations of the directive. It is necessary to prove what this implies.

But in this connection the warning contained in the report of the CPCZ City Committee Presidium becomes particularly emphatic: We regard it as a negative phenomenon when support in the form of material incentives for higher tasks is not balanced by measures affecting any failure to respect directives for the break-down of the plan in other indexes. This is an important experience, which should not end with a mere statement of fact.

LENART ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON LAND AMELIORATION

AU260941 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[CTK report: "Respect for Land, the Bread-Provider"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (CTK) -- A seminar of party and economic workers held in the CPSL Central Committee building in Bratislava yesterday dealt with the problem of increasing the productivity capacity of the agricultural land resources of the Slovak Socialist Republic. It was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Rudolf Vanco, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; Vaclav Vacok, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion; as well as the Slovak ministers of agriculture and food, forestry and water economy, and construction.

The seminar was aimed at unifying views on a comprehensive solution of problems concerning the amelioration of agricultural land.

The main problem in the CSSR is the struggle against soil erosion, which could lead to a complete destruction of the topsoil and to a devastation of the countryside. In the Slovak Socialist Republic, 46.9 percent of the agricultural land is threatened with erosion by water. Erosion damage to the national economy amounts to Kcs2 billion a year. The set of methods aimed at protecting soil against erosion must be implemented in such a way as to reduce erosion to a tolerable limit within the next 5 to 7 years.

Before closing, the seminar was addressed by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He expressed appreciation for the fact that the government's effective measures and the supreme party bodies' care for the land resources have been reflected in a reduced shrinkage of agricultural land. This trend, which started at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, is a positive one and must be continued. He stressed, however, that more rigid measures alone are not enough to protect and further improve the productive capacity of the agricultural land resources. Everyone of us must come to realize their importance as well as the fact that they are irreplaceable and non-renewable. Even now we come across quite a few instances of slow action on the part of agricultural enterprises, national committees, and other agencies and organizations, which do not always respect the societal necessity of preserving soil as the source of the nation's nutrition. He emphasized that the seminar on this extraordinarily important issue made it possible to critically and objectively assess the problem of agricultural land in all its aspects and that it produced new findings. These, together with the latest findings from other countries, must be creatively applied in our conditions. As Comrade Lenart noted, an important role in this process will be played by integration with the USSR in producing herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and the like.

STATE COMMISSION HOLDS CONSTITUENT SESSION

LD252337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The constituent plenary session of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning was held in Prague today in the presence of Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Federal Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina. Editor Stanislav Kuzek reports:

[Kuzek] Jaromir Obzina, chairman of the state commission, set out in his speech its main tasks. He spoke in particular about the need for accelerated application of scientific and technical findings to economic practice and pointed out that scientific and technical progress hitherto has had little and insufficient impact on the standard and growth of the social productivity of labor, production efficiency and social-economic advancement of the society. He mentioned that scientific technical progress was applied with insufficient or minimal coordination of work of research, development and implementation spheres and that there were serious shortcomings in managerial activity. He however indicated the possible solutions that the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning wants to assert from this year onward, in accordance with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 8th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, and this in particular with regard to the state target programs of technical advancement and investments.

In the next part of his speech Comrade Jaromir Obzina said:

[Begin Obzina recording] To reveal the real causes of shortcomings, deal with real problems, and avoid wasting energy on pseudo-problems or being satisfied with discussions, however brilliant and witty they might be, that do not change the way in which the things are dealt in practice -- simply, to deal with problems specifically -- this is the purpose of the activity of the state commission. The function of the state commission and the tasks it is to tackle indicate that the idea of dealing with these tasks cheaply, from day to day, and to expect, so to say, from day to day a miracle as a result of that continuously repeated slogan "Accelerated application of scientific and technical findings to practice" would be merely a caricature, not a serious attitude toward tasks. From the very beginning nothing in our work should even hint at such dangerous illusions, and thus we refuse statements of brinkmanship on omnipotence of science and technology. It is fully justifiable to compare this task with the socialist industrialization and collectivization process in agriculture. It is a program covering many years, a program of persistent work for a number of decades, and because we do not want to waste any time, we are starting with measures. The naive people who today enthusiastically applaud scientific and technical progress but lack such personal characteristics as persistence, diligence, perserverance, and selflessness would, in all likelihood, show as soon as tomorrow their disappointment that no cheap results are falling into their laps. They will not help us, and we have to distance ourselves from them. [end recording]

Academician Ladislav Kubicek, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, then delivered a proposal to set up sections of the state commission that would have an advisory function. They would consist of the best experts from research and practice.

Milos Jakes, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in the afternoon's discussion.

He said that for dealing with the problem of accelerated use of the latest scientific and technical findings in industrial practice, the authority of the newly established body, the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, has been increased, and that the new body is also to become an organizer of cooperation of various industrial sections, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the State Planning Commission, and research centers at higher institutions of academic learning and also purposefully to look after the utilization of the findings of world science and cooperation in the CEMA framework. He said that the new commission is beginning to act in a very demanding period, but in its work it will have the effective support of party organs on all levels.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES S. MORAVIAN CPCZ ON 1984 GOALS

LD261629 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee discussed in Brno today the fulfillment of the tasks of the economic policy of the party by the industry of South Moravia last year and made an assessment of the standard of the state plan for this year. Josef Kempny, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the session.

The report of the Regional Committee Presidium praised the fact that last year industrial production was more dynamic. The report was particularly appreciative of the contribution of enterprises to construction of a nuclear power station in Dukovany and to the supplies for this project.

Comrade Josef Kempny spoke in a discussion about new approaches to working toward national and economic goals in the next period. He said that the positive progress of our economy in the last 6 months of 1983 revealed significant resources for the intensification of the national economy. Contemporary conditions require closer unity of political and economic activity for economic and social progress. All managers, workers, cooperative farmers, technicians, and other working people, therefore, must be incorporated in the effort to achieve the most effective results of the work of society.

BRIEFS

GAS PIPELINE -- The Czechoslovak transit gas pipeline system, the total length of which is now 3,200 km, conveyed more than 42 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the Soviet Union to seven European countries in 1983. By 1989, the annual capacity of the transit gas pipeline system should increase to 68 billion cubic meters. That is why construction of the 857 km-long fourth line of the transit gas pipeline was started at the beginning of 1983. By the end of the year, pipes had been laid on 170 km of the 440 km-long "southern branch" of the fourth line. So far, Czechoslovakia has invested Kcs20 billion in the construction of the transit gas pipeline, but it has already received Kcs13 billion worth of Soviet natural gas as a fee for its conveyance. This fee is equivalent to approximately 2 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

CONFISCATION OF ANTISTATE MATERIALS -- In the past 18 months, customs officials in West Bohemia, acting in coordination with bodies of the Ministry of Interior, registered at border crossing points with the FRG a total of 3,739 attempts to smuggle into our country all kinds of printed matter on antistate topics, including devices for their illegal duplication. Aside from 5,230 antisocialist leaflets in Czech and almost 200 duplicating stencils. These materials included pamphlets from various emigre sources. There were also materials discrediting the World Peace Assembly in Prague and the peace efforts of the CSSR and other socialist countries in general. In the past few years there have also been recurrent attempts by foreigners to misuse our territory for the transport of forbidden drugs, including hashish. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS REVIEWED

Reiss Views Foreign Policy

LD262048 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan last night gave the annual State of the Union address to the two houses of the U.S. Congress. In his speech he dealt with foreign policy and domestic questions. Here are a few observations by Albert Reiss on some of the U.S. President's foreign policy themes:

President Reagan certainly made one mistake last night. The presidential elections, which will take place this year and which certainly influenced his State of the Union address, are being held in the United States and not in the Soviet Union. For him to address questions of war and peace, of all things, to the citizens of the Soviet Union seems somewhat strange, even if in so doing, the President uttered some clear truths.

It is not quite true that, as Reagan said, the sons and daughters of the United States and the USSR have never fought each other in wars, because the United States was among the 14 interventionists who attempted to nip the young Soviet regime in the bud immediately after the October Revolution in Russia, as recommended by the Englishman Winston Churchill. But one can imagine what he wanted to say, and it is a step in the right direction. And even more correct, and I again quote Ronald Reagan, even more correct is the assertion that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be waged. That is so correct that you might suppose you were faced by a new Reagan, because it is after all one of the current principles of American military philosophy that a nuclear war can be won if one is only strong enough, and even the idea that a nuclear war could be limited to Europe originates from the President who spoke last night. He meant to calm the Americans by saying: Nothing can happen to us here in the United States.

Quoting Reagan again, addressing the citizens of the Soviet Union, would it not be better fully to abolish the nuclear bomb? Well, listeners who is going to say no to that? Only here a politician is speaking of abolishing nuclear weapons who has initiated a process of stationing 572 medium-range missiles in West Europe in addition to the American nuclear weapons already present. The two do not match up. And it does not match up that the man who addresses the citizens of the USSR in order to tell them that it would be best to abolish nuclear weapons should at the same time persistently refuse to take the first step toward that by freezing the production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

And now one may be allowed to ask -- to ask once again -- what this time has prevented the U.S. President -- when it would have been such a good opportunity to do so -- from renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, as was done long ago by the Soviet Union? In this message about the state of the nation the word peace has been used with a frequency rarely seen before, but when anyone speaks about peace in such a way and yet acts with regard to nuclear armaments as Ronald Reagan does, his policy is not credible.

As regards disarmament, there is not a single concrete thought in Ronald Reagan's speech. The world, however, needs disarmament and the world needs detente, but Reagan gives disarmament and detente no chance. On the other hand Yuriy Andropov has just now opened up a whole catalogue of questions, on which the United States is called on to negotiate, to hold real negotiations and not just to beat about the bush as they did in Geneva.

No one can be persuaded that the missiles deployment that was started in November cannot be stopped and reversed. Then even the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons could resume. So, a lot is still possible and I am sure that enough Americans will ask their President why he did not avail himself of this opportunity. He himself has probably sensed that he inflicts many difficulties and complications on his fellow-countrymen, above all economic burdens. This explains the pathetic appeal: When it comes to keeping America strong, free, and in peace, there should be no Republicans or Democrats but only patriotic Americans, Reagan said. And what did Wilhelm II say? I only recognize Germans. One would almost like to sing "Hail to Thee in the Crown of Victory".

The preceding broadcast by Albert Reiss on "some of the U.S. President's foreign policy themes" was also carried on East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1400 GMT on 26 January.]

Comments by Kroeber

DW261325 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] In his State of the Union message, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made some rather noteworthy remarks. Klaus-Dieter Kroeber comments:

Our reputation is clear, the West German news agency DPA quotes the leader as saying. He adds that we Americans resort to force only when we have to.

This is convincing and will be understood above all by the Vietnamese or the people of Lebanon who greatly appreciate the heavy guns of the New Jersey and the craters the size of soccer fields blown out by shells, as American newspapers figuratively and modestly put it.

We have never been aggressors, the President went on unflaggingly; we do not have any territorial ambitions, and we do not occupy other countries, he said. Of course, this will be strongly confirmed by some 200 million Latin Americans whose countries have been favored with dozens of visits by North American leathernecks in this century alone. Three times they spent a number of years in Nicaragua to do what our final quotation from Mr Reagan describes: We have always fought to defend freedom and democracy.

For exactly 3 months now, the President's elite soldiers have been doing this on the small Caribbean island of Grenada. A magazine program of the West German Second Television Network, which is particularly known for its conscientious search for truth and impartiality, tried last night to put the noble and unselfish motives of the North American boys in the right light. The program was replete with respectable Uncle Toms who readily and candidly looked into the cameras and spoke to the microphones -- long live the North American saviors; may they stay and be blessed by the Lord. There is no need to worry; they will stay. Granted, the number of soldiers, whose heroic deed against the mini-island was praised by the President during a solemn ceremony at the White House, has shrunk to only a few hundred, but they are fully in control of the country. In the above-mentioned program, Lieutenant Colonel Graves, the commanding officer, gave assurance that this was the case, although he formulated it more elegantly by saying that they were coordinating on a daily basis.

In a large ceremony a few days ago, the President saw off another group of fighters for freedom and democracy -- businessmen of all big companies who will now be reaping profits for their bank accounts from the ripe tropical island. In view of all this, anyone who grumbles about Mr Reagan's State of the Union message is an ignoramus.

ADN Views Address

LD261557 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 26 Jan 84

["U.S. President Insists on Policy of Strength" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Washington, 26 Jan (ADN) -- On Wednesday evening U.S. President Reagan delivered the annual State of the Union address to both houses of Congress, dealing with current domestic and foreign political problems. In the speech, which bore the stamp of the presidential election campaign now in progress, Reagan repeated the thesis that the United States, must act from a position of military strength.

The report contains no constructive proposals for limiting nuclear arms. The President defended his administration's arms build-up program. Against the facts, he asserted that the United States has not occupied any foreign countries. He stated that U.S. forces will remain in Lebanon, and he approved the report of the Kissinger Commission that provides for strengthening military intervention in Central America.

Reagan announced the building of a manned space station. He commissioned the NASA space authority to realize this project within a decade.

In the economic part of his speech, the President admitted that the high U.S. state budget deficit -- it totalled over $195 billion in the last financial year -- was a heavy burden. In order to reduce this deficit he announced further cuts in state spending in the nonmilitary sector, but excluded a change in present tax policy, which favors companies and the wealthy.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 26 JAN

Welcomed by Fischer

LD261631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in the GDR this afternoon on an official visit. He has been invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who warmly welcomed his guest and his party at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Fischer-Cheysson Talks Begin

LD262024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson held an extensive exchange of views this afternoon on current international questions and bilateral relations.

Official talks began immediately afterward. Fischer and Cheysson paid special attention, as they did during their December meeting in Paris, to the question of safeguarding peace and the further development of relations between the GDR and France.

Both sides reaffirmed that in the present situation, political will, realism, and a sense of reponsibility are conditions needed for the improvement of the international situation. They agreed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states having different social systems.

Touching on the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, Oskar Fischer said that it offers the chance to guide international relations back into the calm channels of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Claude Cheysson said France is interested in seeing the conference follow a successful course. The presence of 35 foreign ministers shows that political dialogue in Europe can be continued.

Both ministers praised the successful development and current balance sheet of bilateral relations, which have developed predictably and dynamically in all spheres and are having a beneficial effect on the European climate. The political dialogue between France and the GDR testifies to this. It is proving to be important and stimulating for the steady and long-term deepening of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. Oskar Fischer and Claude Cheysson noted that in this connection both sides have embarked upon a good and correct path.

Taking part in the talks were GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, other leading officials of the GDR Foreign Ministry, and the officials accompanying the French foreign minister. The talks are to be continued tomorrow.

Toasts Exchanged

LD262213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2131 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and France, as states with differing social systems, are striving toward reducing tensions and overcoming the danger of war on the continent, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said on Thursday during a dinner given in honor of his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, in Berlin. The dinner was attended by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by other personages.

The two states, the minister emphasized, also advocate a Stockholm conference that is businesslike and constructive and aims at effective agreements. Oskar Fischer referred to the meeting of the two ministers in Paris last December and said that both bilaterial and international events weigh heavily on the continuation of the exchange of views.

"Politically predictable relations are the basis for all advantageous cooperation," Fischer said. International security can be safeguarded only if the legitimate security interests of all parties involved are recognized, if the striving for military superiority is abandoned, and if, finally, political detente is supplemented by military detente.

The deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in a number of West European countries has brought nobody more security. On the contrary, the risk of nuclear war has increased. "Hence steps toward preserving the military-strategic equilibrium on our part became unavoidable. We do not want this kind of logic," Oskar Fischer said. "We are immediately prepared, on the basis of equality and equal security, for the most radical disarmament steps in the nuclear and conventional areas."

Four postwar decades have furnished irrefutable proof that states with different social orders can live peacefully on this continent. The conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on mutual renunciation of use of military force, which provides for renunciation of the first-use of nuclear arms and convential weapons, could be the start to ensuring that future generations will be able to live in peace too.

Oskar Fischer added: "Europe, which has experienced two world wars, would be given the chance to become the foundation of a world peace based on trusting cooperation. We bear responsibility for this. No doubt it will be a long way, but it is feasible. All that is needed is the will -- then there will be no lack of companions."

Dialogue between France and the GDR has found a regular rhythm, the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, said at the start of his toast. It is continuing and deepening. The minister expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the Madrid meeting, which opened positive prospects for cooperation in Europe. This also includes bringing about the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. It aims at giving new impulses to constructive relations between the 35 member states, and at taking new measures for controlled disarmament.

"Peace, security, and disarmament are at the center of concern of our peoples who are familiar with war and the misery of war," Fischer said. Despite different views on the causes of the arms race, no efforts should be spared to lower the level of the weapon arsenals. Claude Cheysson called for a resumption of the Geneva negotoations. France is very much interested in an understanding between the USSR and the United States, and in a reduction of the weapon arsenals.

With reference to relations betwen East and West, Claude Cheysson said: France rejects any boycott and all sanctions." His country is doing everything in order to maintain and develop economic and cultural relations between the countries and between the peoples of Europe. This corresponds with the spirit of Helsinki and is the purpose of his presence in Berlin.

The French foreign minister referred to the steady development of bilateral relations between France and the GDR, and said that in the economic area each one has found the opposite side to be a reliable partner with whom it is possible to deepen cooperation.

France has noted with great interest that Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, advocated at the Leipzig Fair a doubling of trade between the two countries. The French Government will do everything to achieve this goal. The minister also praised the good development of contacts in the scientific and cultural spheres.

Stoph Receives Cheysson

LD271158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1111 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph today received French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

In an exchange of views that took place in an open atmosphere, it was stressed that the international process of detents must be continued and moves made toward a Europe of peaceful cooperation. In order to achieve this, it is vital to end the arms race to prevent a nuclear disaster.

Willi Stoph and Claude Cheysson affirmed their readiness to further develop bilateral relations, as expressed both in the opening of the cultural centers in their capitals and in the the agreed program for economic cooperation up to 1990.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer attended the meeting. Present also were GDR Ambassador to France Dr Werner Fleck and French Ambassador to the GDR Maurice Deshors.

'Open, Businesslike' Talks

LD271424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in the offices of the State Council. The politician conveyed the best wishes of French President Francois Mitterrand, which Erich Honecker reciprocated with thanks.

Erich Honecker and Claude Cheysson paid tribute to the dynamic development of relations between the GDR and France, which now especially is an important factor for stability, continuity and predictability in Europe, in view of the complicated international situation. Both sides expressed their intention to continue the path of reliable and mutually advantageous cooperation, to keep up the political dialogue and government contacts, to expand technology and to promote cultural exchanges.

Erich Honecker noted that the policy aimed at military superiority, which entails the deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons in Western European countries, was initiating a new round in the arms race and increasing the danger of a nuclear inferno. This had to be ended now by taking constructive steps for the limitation of arms in East and West according to the principle of equality and equal security.

The GDR and its allies were in favor of radical disarmament both in the nuclear and conventional sphere. There was no rational alternative to the ploicy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. The conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO on the non-use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations, which would include the renunciation of the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons, would be a particularly significant step toward peace. It could swiftly and effectively diminish the dangers that have been created, improve the overall international climate and stimulate efforts for arms limitation and disarmament.

Reason, a sense of realism and firm desire for the solution of international disputes by peaceful means were necessary in order to bring international developments back onto a peaceful course. Differing views on certain issues were not an obstacle to finding solutions in the interests of peace and the peoples. Stockholm offered the chance to create trust, in order to set in motion the process of reducing military confrontation by negotiations and relevant agreements, and thus to promote peaceful cooperation between peoples and states on our continent.

Claude Cheysson put the view of his government on current international problems, among other things on issues relating to medium-range missiles. What is necessary was to remove fear, to stop the arms spiral immediately, and to make the way clear for detente. France was in favor of the continuation of the political dialogue between East and West. It was prepared to make a constructive contribution at the Stockholm conference. The French foreign minister spoke in favor of military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level.

The meeting, which took place in an open and businesslike fashion, was also attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, GDR State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler, GDR Ambassador to France Dr Werner Fleck, and French Ambassador to the GDR Maurice Deshors.

FRENCH VIEW OF EAST-WEST TRADE LIMITS REVIEWED

DW261105 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Gerda Lorenzi Paris dispatch]

[Text] U S. President Ronald Reagan arrogates himself the right of obtruding on his allies a new international foreign-trade charter aimed at impeding trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Initial protests were voiced in French commercial quarters. Gerda Lorenzi relates further details:

The project of a new international trade order, made in Washington, will soon be submitted to the U.S. Congress for ratification and it already was received in various West European chancellories, where it will be of primary concern. The new regulations are particularly aimed at limiting their trade with the socialist countries.

With the new text, Washington so to speak wants to stipulate legally that the products of the 700 biggest American companies and their branches on other continents must not be utilized in trade with socialist countries if they might be used militarily in one way or the other. Commenting on this, a French economist said today, with a chilly sense of humor, that this even applies to essences for tooth pastes, because the Soviet soldiers are brushing their teeth.

Notwithstanding the prevailing resentment in French economic and government circles about this new arrogance shown by the U.S. Government, the project does not come as a surprise. Everybody over here still remembers the 1982 boycott affair against the Euro-Siberian natural gas pipeline. Washington had tried, by resorting to the most nasty methods of blackmail, to prevent France from participating, like other West European countries in the construction of the natural gas pipeline, even though this had been stipulated contractually with the Soviet Union. The French Government at that time categorically rejected the boycott and met normally and on schedule its trade obligations. Likewise on schedule, the Euro-Siberian natural gas pipeline has now been completed and is operational.

It was apparently with a view to prevent any repetition of such diplomatic and political defeat that Ronald Reagan now ordered the new trade law to be mapped out, which reportedly compels his West European partners to render an account on their trade with the East every three months before the Comecon, an economic commission, running parallel with NATO.

There does not exist the slightest doubt that France will reject this new American dictate, for, on the contrary, it is an important component part of the French economic plan for the coming years that relations with the Soviet and the other socialist countries be expanded as far as possible. Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson has made successful efforts in this respect some weeks ago in Moscow. The results of the visit by a GDR economic-political delagation, headed by Dr. Guenter Mittag, early this month in Paris were absolutely remarkable as were, above all, the impulses emanating from the talk between Premier Pierre Mauroy and Dr Guenter Mittag. Bohumil Urban, the CSSR minister of foreign trade, is holding negotiations here today and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will pay an official visit to the GDR tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

However, yet another conclusion is drawn by the French economic press, namely the urgent need for freeing oneself from the dependence on the United States which still exists in certain industrial branches, such as in electronics, and to develop these branches itself or in cooperation with reasonable partners, so as to dodge once and for all the American attempts of dictate.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA PRAISED

AU261417 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Report by correspondent Hellmuth Leonhardt: "Long-Term and Stable Economic Relations Between GDR and Austria"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- In past years economic relations between the GDR and Austria have continuously developed. They have become more and more a good example of the mutual advantages resulting from stable economic cooperation between states of diverse social order. Orders that have increased year by year help large, medium, and small Austrian enterprises better utilize their capacities and secure jobs, whereas Austrian deliveries contribute to industrial modernization and to the supply in the GDR. At the same time economic cooperation is extending to new fields.

In 1983 there were a number of convincing examples of this positive development. Since the visit of the GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, to Austria in November 1980 and the 10-year trade and payment agreement signed on that occasion, the trade exchange had more than doubled as early as 1982.

Also in the past year trade has considerably increased in an international economic situation that has become more complicated, Erich Schmidt, state secretary in the Austrian Ministry of Trade confirmed. Apart from an increased delivery of investment goods the GDR also imported consumer goods and agricultural products from Austria worth about 700 million schillings. Today the GDR is, after the Soviet Union, Austria's second biggest socialist trade partner.

At the same time there were new steps to deepen scientific-technological cooperation and for an industrial cooperation that also includes third countries. In November for instance the first 45-metric-ton plasma smelting furnance built with the licence and the know-how of the GDR was put into operation in the Linz steel plant of the National Austrian VOeEST-Alpine Corporation. It also serves demonstration purposes for interested persons from the capitalist economic sector. In the meantime there were several inquiries, among others from the United States.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO GDR MEETS WEST BERLIN MAYOR

AU261419 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN/TASS) -- Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, received Richard von Weizsaecker, governing mayor of West Berlin, on Tuesday. In the talk, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

BUDAPEST NOTES MONDALE RESPONSE TO REAGAN SPEECH

LD262203 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Judging from the foreign political part of his congressional message, President Reagan seems to have maintained the rather moderate style of his speech on Soviet-American relations of a week ago. He refrained from provocative remarks and seems to be ready to talk. It is difficult, however, to decide whether this new, more flexible and more accommodating tone indicates a new kind of policy, or whether it is only aimed at the election campaign. Right after the speech was made, the most likely presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, Mondale, made a statement in which he strongly criticized the President's foreign policy, stating first of all that during his presidency relations with the Soviet Union significantly deteriorated. For the first time in decades there are no disarmament talks at all between the two countries. Moreover, the 3 Reagan years have brought an enormous new nuclear arms race and the highest ever military expenditure. Together with all this, the security of the United States has in fact been weakening rather than strengthening.

Mondale pointed to the fact that there are people in the United States who understand well the present Soviet foreign policy line, that is, that Moscow, as became clear from the recent Andropov statement, is willing to talk in earnest only if the United States is ready to return to the situation before the missile deployment. Mondale seems to agree in his statement with one of the American television commentators who said: The Soviet leader stated clearly that the dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union must be continued on the basis of equality rather than from the position of strength as was proposed by President Reagan.

MTI REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH UK, NOTES 'NO PROBLEMS'

LD261856 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is shortly to arrived on an official visit to Budapest on the invitation of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, and the Hungarian-British prime ministerial meeting will be the first.

The interstate relations of the two countries are settled and there are no pending political problems to be overcome.

Besides the official visit to London of Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, there have been regular talks between the health, transport and post ministers, several deputy ministers and heads of various organizations. Since 1971 there have been regular foreign ministerial consultations on the state secretarial and deputy ministerial level, and several meetings between the two foreign ministers. There has also been a meeting between general secretaries of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) and the British Trade Union Congress (TUC).

During the past few months statements of the British Government have shown certain shifts in emphasis. Simultaneously with the maintence of anti-Sovietism, increasing importance has been given to the necessity of East-West dialogue and talks with the Soviet Union.

After the favourable tendency of the 1970s, the development of economic relations has recently slowed down, mainly because of the worldwide economic recession. Britain's share in Hungary's turnover with developed Western states has dropped from the 4th-5th place to 7th-8th. According to preliminary figures, the 1983 turnover showed a slight increase. In 1982 Hungary took 0.1 per cent of British export and 8.08 per cent of import. The Hungarian deficit is still considerable. It is in the interest of both countries for the upward tendency to continue in 1984 and result in more balanced trade.

At present there are some 60 cooperation agreements between Hungarian and British companies, and inter-governmental agreements regulate technical-scientific cooperation, including joint symposiums and exchange visits.

Despite achievements so far, there still are numerous untapped possibilities in the field of technical-scientific, economic and commercial relations which are less developed than with other Western states.

Annual tourist traffic involves over 30,000 British and 10,000 Hungarian citizens.

In recent years cultural ties have strengthened. Events in Britain included Bartok and Kodaly centenary lectures and concerts, and this year a film week is to be held during the Hungarian days event. The bilateral cultural relations, however, show serious disproportions, as British literature and film is more widely known in Hungary than the Hungarian arts in Britain.

An increasing number of journalists, radio and TV editors are showing interest in visiting, and programmes are exchanged under a cooperation agreement between the Hungarian radio and television and the BBC.

MSZMP'S HAVASI LEAVES FOR USSR ON CPSU INVITATION

LD261853 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- Today Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

BUDAPEST CEREMONY MARKS CEMA ANNIVERSARY

LD252313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] A commemoration ceremony has been held in Budapest's House of Soviet Culture and Science on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of CEMA's formation.

Leonid Yagodovskiy, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Hungary, speaking at the ceremony, said that Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation has developed dynamically; the value of goods traffic already exceeds R8 billion per year. A growing role in these relations is played by specialization and cooperation agreements; apart from this, both countries take part in the realization of the cooperation agreements with CEMA. In the recent past, representatives of the two countries have concluded further agreements for the production of agricultural-industrial and consumer items, as well as for cooperation in microelectronics and robot technology.

Laszlo Nagy, department head in the Government Secretariat, emphasized that for Hungary, CEMA cooperation is an indispensable condition of economic development, because Hungary carries out a significant portion of its foreign trade turnover with member states of the organization.

NEW FORMS OF 'CAPITAL REGROUPING' DISCUSSED

AU261527 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jan 84 p 10

[Katalin Bossanyi article: "Reform From Below: Entrepreneurial Small Banks"]

[Excerpts] Possibilities and methods for modernizing the banking system, as part of the further development of the economic mechanism, have long been under scrutiny. The quest for paths could be accelerated today by strengthening the role of the regulated market and the entrepreneurial functions of economic organizations, and by creating new forms of capital regrouping.

At issue is a procedure, because our banking system has been considerably transformed since 1968. For instance, the mandatory separation of the realization of investment and working asset credits has ceased. The tasks of the State Development Bank have changed, and the business sphere of the National Savings Bank has expanded. The Central European International Bank Ltd. has been founded. Parallel with all this, restrictions on capital regrouping among economic organizations have been loosened, and the founding of economic partnerships, collective and mixed enterprises, and deposit associations has been made possible. Creating legal and economic paths for issuing and subscribing to bonds was the latest important step in this sequence. The tasks of the Hungarian National Bank have partly changed, but it continues to fulfill the functions of an issuing and credit bank. It will become possible in the course of the further development of the banking system for the functions of an issuing bank and a credit bank to become more separated -- albeit at one organization -- than they are at the moment, and for the role of the central financial institute as an issuing bank to become stronger. That is, it will become possible for the role of the Hungarian National Bank to increase in shaping the financial equilibrium and the development of monetary policy, and, at the same time, for its specialized main departments to fulfill also entrepreneurial tasks to a greater degree than heretofore. That an elemental market demand for business banks already exists is well demonstrated by the fact that this internal reform has, indeed, begun "from below" in recent years. With the participation of the large financial institutions and the inclusion of the capital of various organizations, a succession of entrepreneurial small banks, financial associations, and syndicates has been formed. Their number is estimated at 13 today.

The first was the Innovation Foundation established in 1980, which has undertaken -- with very great success so far -- to back Hungarian inventions, patents, and neglected but good ideas. The latest is the Industrial Cooperative Development Association, created by the State Development Bank and the National Corporation of Small Artisans last week, which intends to finance services for the population, export development projects, and import substitution projects among cooperatives. However, there is already a small bank for building industrial and agricultural innovation as well. Indeed, the National Savings Bank also has created an entrepreneurial bureau for granting credits for profitable private ventures and for turning savings of the population to good account through, for instance, issuing and subscribing to bonds. The Interinvest deposit association was launched with the joint capital of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank and 44 foreign trade enterprises, while NOVIKI was created, in the form of an economic partnership, by the State Development Bank and the National Corporation of Small Artisans.

The new financial ventures include the Creative Youth Association, as well as the Novotrade limited company, which was set up by banks and various industrial companies and agricultural enterprises. Their common characteristic is that, on a business basis and in the hope of shared risk and profit, they undertake the financing of profitable activities that had been outside of the sphere of operation of the large banks, and that they assume a share of fostering innovative processes and of making capital flow more effectively than heretofore.

With the appearance of small banks, the first steps have been made toward a further development of the banking system in one direction. However, to enable the ventures operating in the most varied organizational forms as genuine business banks, quite a few questions still have to be clarified. For instance, it would be desirable also for competition to develop among the small financial institutes. A further increase in the number of small banks would provide an opportunity also for division of labor and specialization. Joint action by entrepreneurial banks supposedly also can come in the form of a consortium to finance a good business propositions. However, conditions for cooperation are not yet legally regulated. At the moment, only a framework decree couched in generalities determines the taxation of small banks and their possibilities with regard to motivation and incentives. And, as long as these conditions are unknown, the new financial organizations cannot fulfill their role as business partners and fellow entrepreneurs.

BRIEFS

MARJAI AT LESECHKO FUNERAL -- Moscow: Mikhail Lesechko, former deputy premier, who died last week at the age of 75 has been buried. Mikhail Lesechko had retired three years ago. Previously, he had been the CEMA representative of the Soviet Union for years, and he also worked as chairman of the Soviet section of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee. Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy premier, attended the funeral. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Jan 84 LD]

SARLOS VISITS SZOLNOK -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the party Politburo, deputy premier, has visited Szolnok County. In Szolnok, Istvan Sarlos was received by Karoly Majoros, first secretary of the county party committee, and he was accompanied by him to Toeroekszentmiklos, to the 'peace' agricultural cooperative. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers took part in the farm's assembly of delegates to discuss final accounts and the plan. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Jan 84 LD]

KISZ DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA -- Budapest, January 24 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) left for Belgrade Tuesday on the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union. The delegation, headed by KISZ Central Committee First Secretary Gyorgy Fejti, is to discuss with representatives of the Yugoslav organization timely affairs of the work of the two youth organizations and the development of bilateral relations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 24 Jan 84 LD]

USSR TRADE AGREEMENT -- The enterprise Metalimpex signed contracts with Soviet partner enterprises on 17 January in Moscow for the import of raw and basic materials of vital importance for the Hungarian people's economy. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will export to Hungary this year R70 million worth of iron ore, R115 million worth of metallurgical basic materials and rolled goods, R21 million worth of non-ferrous metal goods, and R97 million worth of aluminum. The Hungarian enterprises will export in exchange mainly semi-finished products: R22 million worth of rolled steel products, and R6 million worth of non-ferrous metal semi-finished products. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jan 84 p 5 AU]

WARSAW: REAGAN SPEECH SHOWS NO CHANGE IN STANCE

LD261829 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address delivered in Congress abounds in generalities and good-willed declarations. The part of the speech devoted to U.S.-Soviet relations and disarmament did not, however, contain anything that testifies to a change in Washington's stance. The chief of the White House intends to continue with the policy from a position of strength. he also stated that today the United States is stronger and more secure than ever.

COMMENTARY, INTERVIEW PRECEDE 'DAY AFTER' SHOWING

Film Prompted by Fear

LD271012 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Commentary by Jerzy Bockowski preceding showing of film "The Day After"]

[Text] Good evening: In a few minutes you will watch the American film "The Day After."

On 6 August 1945, on the orders of U.S. President Harry Truman, an atomic bomb destroyed Hiroshima. This decision, as World War II was drawing to a close, was not dictated by military necessity. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was meant to show the world the might of the United States. The Soviet Union, already then and on numerous occasions since, has proposed that a treaty be concluded on banning nuclear weapons. Poland, too, has come forward with an initiative to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe known as the Rapacki Plan. Today we believe the same as then: Peace can be defended. We are not succumbing to the vision of a total disaster.

Washington has rejected and continues to reject peace proposals, confident of its atomic superiority. It has chosen the arms race. In the seventies the short period of detente produced the SALT I and SALT II Treaties on limiting strategic weapons. The Soviet Union has stated that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States has not made such a declaration and is not planning to do this. President Reagan has returned to the concept of attaining military superiority. He does not exclude even nuclear war but he wants to restrict it to Europe. It is easiest to attack the Soviet Union, Poland, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact from the territory of the European NATO states. The constant increase in the quantity of weapons objectively increases the risk of war breaking out. The installation of super-fast Pershings in the FRG excludes the possibility of clearing up a possible blunder in warning systems. If the missiles were launched it would be too late for anything. War can start in Europe but it certainly will not end there. It was the fear that this time round the United States would also fall victim to a world war that most probably provided the main reason for shooting the film "The Day After."

Expert on Nuclear Danger

LD261549 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jan -- Interviewed in connection with "The Day After," the American motion picture which the Polish TV is showing tonight, a senior research worker from the Polish Army's Academy of General Staff, Professor Col. Kazimierz Nozka told PAP today.

American commanders and war theoreticians assume that a possible war will open with a strategic nuclear strike designed to instantaneously destroy the defence capability of the Warsaw Treaty, and crush any will of resistance.

"A massive use of nuclear weapons on the territories of the socialist states, including Poland, is expected to secure victory to the West.

"At present, no technical problems are involved in launching such an assault, and in firing hundreds of missiles with nuclear warheads to detonate at selected targets almost at the same time to destroy Poland's towns and kill millions of Polish people," Col Nozka said.

"This is why the introduction of the new American missile systems in Western Europe is being watched with such concern. They are to deliver against our towns nuclear warheads of unparalleled power, thousands of times more powerful than the one dropped on Hiroshima.

"The use of nuclear weapons, along with kinds of weapons of mass destruction, such as chemical, would put to question a further existence of the nation.

"The aftermath of such a nuclear strike, which is being prepared also against us, cannot possibly be imagined, especially if we recall the fate of Warsaw destroyed by the Nazis not with nuclear weapons, but with means called conventional," the Polish Army expert said.

EXPERT VIEWS DANGERS OF U.S. ASAT TEST

LD261956 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 26 Jan -- "Firing an ASAT [Advanced Subsonic Aerial Target] missile from a U.S. F-15 fighter has triggered off another stage of the arms technology race which may produce outer space weapons", Anjrzej Karkoszka of the Polish Institute of International Affairs said in a commentary published by the Polish news agency INTERPRESS.

Karkoszka stressed that the ASAT experiment paves the way for an attack against space targets, thus raising the danger of an immediate upsetting of the balance of power.

"The American Administration is opening a new age of armaments, of outer space armaments. One need not mention that the costs of this kind of armaments will be much greater, and that in this way, the United States uses the edge that it has in some areas of science and technology to impose the technology arms race on the socialist states wherever possible.

"The more expensive, material- and effort-consuming it becomes, the more it fits into the political line of the present American Administration," the Polish expert said.

He cautioned that firing an ASAT missile by the American side is a sign of diminishing chances for success in negotiations on the most general strategic questions. "Moves such as these make it much more difficult for the Soviet side to enter into a dialogue, and provide live evidence of the American stance on the question of disarmament. Undoubtedly, this new American test is a negative element in the political dialogue, also the European one," Karkoszka concluded.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ANDROPOV PRAVDA REPLIES STRESSED

LD261505 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today stressed the significance of the latest PRAVDA daily interview by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov for the process of building genuine security in the world.

Analyzing the interview in context of the recent Western disingenuous propaganda trend and the Stockholm conference the newspaper said:

"Taking advantage of every possible pretext such as the opening of the Stockholm conference and talks held in connection with it, various leading representatives of NATO states get ahead to assure their voters that the 'world has become a safer place' and that they owe it to them and President Reagan.

"The goal of this campaign is to mislead the public opinion concerned over the terrifying threat for nations of Europe and the world posed by the policy from the position of strength launched by Washington, the policy which finds its most dangerous expression in the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

"Let us hope that the words of CPSU's general secretary will not be left without response in Washington and in the European capitals of NATO countries. This response will be also attentively looked ahead to by Polish public opinion, for the important thing is to make this world a genuinely safer place."

SEJM SESSION DEBATES REMUNERATION, ELECTORAL LAW

LD261158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Sejm reporter's dispatch]

[Excerpts] The deliberations in Wiejska Street have been in progress here since 1000. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are present. A report by the Commissions for Enterprise Employee Self-Management Affairs [as heard], for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances, for Labor and Social Affairs, and for Legislative Work on the government bill on the principles of remuneration of employees of socialist plants under conditions of the introduction of the economic reform has been added to the agenda.

The first reading of the deputies' draft constitutional law on extending the term of office of the PPR Sejm then began. The draft was presented by Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski, chairman of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club.

Next, the fundamental elements of the electoral law for people's councils were presented by Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Zdzislaw Tomal. He referred at the outset to the act on the people's council and local self-government system passed on 20 July, 1983. Among other things, this equips the people's councils with a broader range of powers and means for the fulfillment of tasks than they previously possessed. It also strengthens the position of people's councils in the system of state authority, linking it with citizens self-management in the system of local self-managements.

Zdzislaw Tomal recalled that the assumptions of the electoral regulations for people's councils worked out by the State Council were considered on 8 December last year by the PZPR-ZSL-SD Cooperation Commission. Subsequently, at a session of the signatories of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] declaration, it was decided that the assumptions could constitute a basis for public consultations. The State Council published the assumptions on 14 December 1983 and approached political-social organizations, PRON, and all citizens who are interested in the issue with a request to participate in consultations and send in comments, opinions, and proposals.

The Council of State has received hundreds of letters from citizens and institutions, central authorities of social organizations, and voivodship people's councils. They contained collective opinions, conclusions, and proposals. The stance adopted by PRON is of particular significance. It was presented by the National Council on 14 January this year.

Zdzislaw Tomal then discussed the basic conclusions emerging from the discussion and indicated the problems arousing the greatest interest and controversy during the consultations. Political and deputies' circles and clubs are now presenting their views on the issue.

Barcikowski Address

LD271019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] As announced, here is the report on the first part of today's debate in the Sejm. We start with the speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, chairman of the PZPR parliamentary party:

[Begin Barcikowski recording] May it please the house: On 23 March the term of office of the Sejm and the people's councils will elapse. In the near future the house will be deciding on the important question of the dates of elections to the people's councils and the Sejm. One must bear in mind here that the general elections to the state authorities will be the measure of normalization and an unquestionable political fact confirming emergence of the PPR from the crisis. The elections must be so held, and on such dates, that the action favoring renewal and accord, among other things, reflected in legislative work will not be hampered. This will be easier if the Sejm breaks these actions into consecutive order of the elections. [sentence as heard]

These matters have been discussed for a long time in the party, the other parties, and in the parliamentary parties. PRON also dealt with these matters. In these discussions the opinion was formed that priority should be given to elections to the people's councils and to postpone the Sejm elections to a later date. As the citizen deputies remember, elections to the people's councils were postponed because the conditions necessary to hold them did not exist. In the meantime, the Sejm passed a law on the people's councils and on local self-government.

This law, which was of essential constitutional importance, enters into force beginning 1 July this year. It is most desirable that implementation of this momentous law should be entrusted to newly elected councils elected with awareness of responsibility for economy and all-round development of their local bodies. We can expect that the great debate on the councils and local economy, appropriate to an election campaign, will contribute to the activization of local circles [srodowisk lokalnych] and to an improvement of the functioning of organizations and institutions called upon to serve the population.

This is very necessary. Taking this into consideration, the commission for cooperation between the party and political parties and the signatories of the declaration on the creation of PRON have decided to appeal, through their representatives in the Sejm, to the chamber to pass the act extending the Sejm's activity and envisaging the determination of the date of Sejm elections by the end of this year, with the possibility of their being held later.

On behalf of a group of deputies, I propose to the Sejm the appropriate draft of the constitutional law, and I propose that it be passed.

There is no doubt that the incumbent Sejm will go down in the history of Polish parliamentarianism, as a Sejm of patient and persistent struggle for observance of the constitutional principles of the socialist state and of construction of national agreement on the basis of the great reform of social and state life. In the name of these goals our Sejm undertook and is implementing a broad legislative program of renewal. The new acts create the legal foundations for the reforms. Extension of the Sejm's term of office will enable the execution of that program by its initiators and those who have been implementing it so far. The Sejm created in the (?future) will take over a more complete and more homogeneous work. The work of reform also embraces electoral law. An expression of this is the draft law on elections to people's councils now before the current Sejm session. Some of the regulations of the new law are, in our conditions, of an innovatory nature and in the coming elections this will be subject to verification of a kind. This will create better premises for preparing the draft of a new act on electoral law for the Sejm.

May it please the house, it is not usual to extend the Sejm's term of office and we are aware of that. The profound crisis our country experienced and whose consequences still have to be overcome makes our decision justified and authorized, both morally and politically.

In the rich history of Polish parliamentarianism longer-lasting Sejms, which have crowned their work with great solutions, have gone down well, in contrast to those lasting a short time and then dissolved, in the name of anarchic freedom of the nobility, before taking decisions. The analogies suggest themselves. The current Sejm was also the object of a desire to break it up, in the name of anarchization of social life and struggle with the system of government. [short break in recording] until new elections to the Sejm are announced. [end recording]

Ciosek on Proposed Wages Law

LD270019 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 26 Jan -- Poland's Labour, Wages, and Social Affairs Minister Stanislaw Ciosek met Polish and foreign reporters 'during' a break in parliamentary debates at the Sejm in Warsaw today to discuss key issues of the law on remuneration in socialized enterprises under the economic reform.

He said the goal which the authors of the law had in mind was to put in order the pay policy and tie the wages (?closer) to work effects than before. In his view the pay system was totally smashed and the work -- pay links were broken. The new regulations provide for settling these questions and differentiating the wages according to work output and quality. The regulations are advantageous (?for) those who work hard.

Minister Ciosek also discussed experiences gained during pay experiments carried out in several dozen enterprises, concluding that they were encouraging.

WOZNIAK VIEWS PARTY TASKS, ECONOMIC REFORM

AU261444 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 18 Jan 84 pp 1, 3-4

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, by Tadeusz Kolodziejczyk and Andrzej Wisniewski: "There is No Substitute for Work"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Kolodziejczyk, Wisniewski: The events in the past few years have produced various divisions and deviations within the party that have been quite obvious in the Warsaw party organization. Are these divisions still alive? To what extent is the reconstruction of the ideopolitical cohesion of party ranks a success?

Wozniak: I am in favor of discussing many problems within the party. We must create conditions to enable people to discuss problems as extensively as possible so that we can jointly find the best solutions to them. In this way I regard discussions in the party as necessary, even if they represent extreme views. But they must not be harmful to the party and the state. They must represent the Marxist-Leninist line, which we must promote. Decisions made after a discussion of a certain subject should be regarded as the starting point for action.

All our people should be told that the party is active in a living entity called Poland, which consists of those who love socialism and those who hate it -- of the Catholics, members of other religions, and atheists -- and that all of them are expected to form a community in which everyone should live as much as possible without any quarrels. We must also ensure that party members realize that party resolutions and activities must always appeal to the awareness of all our people. Alone and without the cooperation of nonparty people, the party will never be able to build socialism. That is why our decisions should always take account of social awareness. Impatience here and there and the rash views that the party deviates from its course are therefore harmful.

I would like to discuss an issue that the leadership of the Warsaw party organization regards as very important -- the issue of party discipline consistent with the requirements of democratic centralism. We take the view that the party must absolutely implement the resolution adopted by higher cells. This view is not being universally respected as yet. An example: We regard the fact that the primary party organizations in enterprises give little support to trade unions as an enormous weakness of these organizations. After all, we have formulated the thesis that trade unions are a platform of political struggle and that every party member must participate in the unions.

I have in mind the implementation of all resolutions. We must base the notion of democracy in the party on specific realities. Democracy means that before resolutions are drawn up they must be most extensively discussed with party members. At the same time, an adopted resolution must not be questioned by party members. However, we should also bear in mind that it is almost impossible that every party member should be consulted on every decision made by a plant committee. If we elect a party body then we must trust it, otherwise we will paralyze its freedom of action. Let us control such bodies over longer periods of time -- through accountability conferences. At the same time, let us stop demanding unceasing consultations on obvious matters.

Why do people continue to make such demands? No doubt the main reason is that we are under pressure from Western propaganda, which exerts influence on many people who, hearing about something, immediately ask party members: What about it?

This is why it is so vital that the information provided by our press, radio, and television, as well as party internal information be as fast as the information supplied by the West. At times we may be forgiven for being late with our commentaries, but we must never be late with information. If anything happens in Warsaw and we are silent about it or late in reporting it, our adversary begins at once to exaggerate the event or events in question.

Kolodziejczyk Wisniewski: Speaking of opinion-making, we would like to know about party work among the creative intelligents, especially in view of the fact that political opposition has exerted considerable influence on that community in the past few years. What are the present links between the Warsaw party cell and the world of science and culture?

Wozniak: The party has been considerably weakened in the communities responsible for culture. There are several communities in this category, in which the situation is rather differentiated. For example, the party's presence among writers is becoming increasingly more distinctive. The party team of writers attached to the Central Committee is made up mostly of Warsaw writers. We have had a very difficult situation in the theatrical community as everyone knows, but this community has produced many valuable party initiatives. The community of movie makers has also taken a big stride forward. No so long ago they held a congress, at which party members made a crucial contribution toward stabilizing moods, even though they were in the minority. Probably the most difficult situation exists in higher schools, in which a segment of the cadre is very interested in dabbling in high politics, even in international politics, but much less interested in, for example, fostering the attitudes and views of students and instructing them more effectively.

The journalistic community is politically more united, especially insofar as the PPR Union of Journalists is concerned. However, we continue to register many complaints that our propaganda is primitive, humdrum, simplified, and always behind the times. In addition, the stances of some journalists toward our reality is typically negative. For example, our work is not made easier by the thesis that everyone who works in the party apparatus is by nature a dogmatist. I take the view that if the leadership of a party cell has been elected democratically it must be trusted in personnel matters as well. If there are people in the party apparatus who are not equal to their tasks, they should be replaced in a normal way with better people, but we must not condemn everyone in a wholesale manner. Just think what a strange figure a manager would make if instead of replacing a few poor submanagers, he were to tell the work force that the entire managing cadre of his plant is poor.

Kolodziejczyk, Wisniewski: What about the economic reform?

Wozniak: Our people are still not quite conversant with all the aspects of the reform, but they are not to blame. Leaderships at all levels, including the leaderships of party cells, should instruct the people in this regard. It is the duty of the state to correct those instruments of the economic reform that produce results in conflict with the public interest. For example, the independence of enterprises must not harm the public interest, but it happens that enterprises produce less and yet raise prices in complete defiance of production costs. This is not right. The state must rectify such a situation in favor of the people, especially in view of the fact that such practices often obscure the true state of an enterprise. It was with this in mind that we intend this year to try out bankruptcy procedures vis-a-vis some enterprises.

Kolodziejczyk, Wisniewski: This brings up the issue of unemployment. Some economists take the view that the reform will not succeed unless we create a reserve army of manpower. What can you say on this subject?

Wozniak: I am against this kind of approach. Rectifying the situation through unemployment is too drastic a method. It would demonstrate that under the conditions of the planned economy the state is unable to wisely administer its manpower. Besides, just take a look and see how many plants are idle during the second shift because of manpower shortages. Just the same, I think that at the moment we need a shock treatment in employment matters. By developing a system of incentives we must create, primarily in enterprises, an atmosphere that makes it easier to release superfluous workers. This is because it is true that there are many cases of latent unemployment, that is, cases of workers who could be released to the advantage of enterprises. Of course, such workers would have to be told that they are not being thrown out to be left to their own devices, but that the employment offices would take care of them, that money would be provided from the Vocational Activization Fund for their retraining, and that they would be given new jobs.

The problem is that the workers released in that way continue to create the impression that their cases are blows against the social achievements of the working people. For example, if some administrative workers are told that they will have to be retrained for production work, they organize protests that are directed at virtually the crux of socialism. We should take a look at the Labor Code. Is it right for a citizen to say that he wants to work all his life in a given firm and that he will make effective appeals to the Labor Court to this effect? No such thing exists in any country in the world.

During the accountability campaign the issue of earnings in the firms run by emigre Poles [firmy Polonijne] was strongly stressed. It has to be said that the profit-making rate of a segment of the private sector, including some Polonia firms, has been too fast and that this state of affairs should be changed. It is being changed by the additional taxation rules that were introduced last year, but that will take effect during the course of this year. Of course, this does not mean that we want to take action against the development of the private sector, especially services.

This issue has another aspect, to be sure. Why should a state enterprise not be able to make profit through additional production as is the case with the Polonia firms? There is too little initiative in this regard, though there should be, because we must not feed the conviction that it does not pay to work for a state enterprise. Of course, that is a simplified conviction, although there are many examples to show that workers who leave state enterprises for Polonia firms suddenly earn twice as much. However, let us not forget that the employees of Polonian firms do indeed do much more work. Should we not use the economic reform for solutions that would enable the employees of state enterprises to earn more for more work? This also applies to the managing cadre in enterprises, especially good enterprises, in which initiative does not pay because the differences between earnings are too small.

MICHALEK CRITICIZES RURAL CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

AU261748 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 22 Jan 84 p 2

[Press review: "Views and Opinions"]

[Excerpt] From an interview with Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary, by Witold Kornet in TYGODNIK ZAMOJSKI of 6 January:

Michalek: I travel around the rural areas a lot, and I attend various rural meetings and conferences, I listen to the discussions of various bodies, and I also make unannounced visits.

On the basis of my observations and what people say, I can say that things are better, that despite everything, things are better. We still have not, of course, reached a satisfactory situation, and it is still a long way to the kind of situation that we all dream of. But the worst is now behind us because we have moved so far away from such a situation. However, I have a certain grudge against the people who spoke at these discussions, particularly where production goods are concerned and when people should present their views, because the person who is airing his views comes off better when he is being critical. I bear a particular grudge against farmers for the fact that they criticize absolutely everything possible, while at the same time they cannot see the things that have been done. I do not want us all to praise one another on our achievements, but I am saying that if we criticize everything then in this general criticism we lose hold of what is important and the things that are really our weaknesses -- the things that must really be criticized. I am an optimist and I hope that it will not be long before our problems with these matters will be over and that the opinion of the rural areas will be a sensible and an honest one....

Kornet: The PZPR's accountabilty-election campaign has in principle already finished. How did it go and what new elements did it bring to our social affairs?

[Michalek] It was an accountability-election campaign that followed a very difficult period, a period that was very difficult for the party because it even included the imposition of martial law. This campaign gave us the chance to take stock of the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Aside from internal party matters, which must, of course, be at the center of attention, the subjects that concern the affairs of a given party organization also dominated the discussions, in other words, subjects that concern the circles in which the party organization is active. Indeed, there was not a subject that was not touched on during the conference....

Instead, the entire accountability-election campaign was a time of party consolidation, as well as a time in which we could quietly implement the goals that had been mapped out for us. It was a totally different campaign to the last. It was quieter and there were fewer disappointed persons in the conference halls, the kind that start disturbances, and their views were much more clearly defined.

PARTY OFFICIALS ADDRESS VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

AU261315 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 24 January on pages 4 and 5 carries reports on speeches totaling 1,500 words by PZPR officials at several voivodship PZPR committee accountability-election conferences on 23 January.

Speaking at Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee conference in Lodz (900 words), Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, says: "It is very valuable that the basic theme of the Lodz conference has been to seek ways of strengthening the party's ties with the masses and its leadership role in the state and among society through service toward working people. This is a fundamental principle of the entire party's activity." Glowczyk proceeds to discuss the anticommunist "'crusade'" and says that "this crusade's intentions are being understood better and better by our society; therefore playing the Polish card is becoming a more difficult game. The change in society's moods is making the opposition and its power-givers restless. The adversary's strategic goals remain the same, of course, but the practice is changing." Describing the economy, Glowczyk says that "although the economy has moved forward, it is still faltering," and that "this situation is made worse by the shortage of manpower due to early retirements and by the aging of the population."

In his speech at the Opole Voivodship PZPR Committee conference in Opole (300 words), Zbigniew Michalek, Central Committee secretary, says: "We have the most difficult term of office in the party's history behind us. Our main party task is to shape consciousness. Economics is an important feature of this awareness, and that is why the party should give the economic reform serious support. The economic reform is our chance." Michalek says that inflation is the chief economic danger. He concludes his speech by saying that "the newly-elected voivodship party cell is faced with difficult tasks. We are trying to act through all party members wherever they are and through them gain allies for the party, also in those places where there is still evil, lawlessness, and harm to people."

Addressing the Sieradz Voivodship PZPR Committee conference in Sieradz (300 words), Waldemar Swirgon, Central Committee secretary, stresses the "significance and specific nature of the current accountability-election campaign in the party." He says: "The campaign has confirmed and served to encourage the cohesion of party ranks on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The continuity of the party line has been guaranteed, a line which has been eminently defined by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress."

PZPR OFFICIALS VIEW PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

AU251530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21/22 Jan 84 p 5

["Authorized excerpts" from lecture presented by Jerzy Majka, head of the PZPR Central Committee Information Department, and by Janusz Kolczynski, first deputy head of this department, at Polish-Soviet ideological seminary held in Warsaw on 13-15 December: "Psychological Warfare" -- second and last installment]

[Excerpts] While appraising the r asons for changes in anticommunist strategy we should be aware not so much of the potential as of the weakness of present-day imperialism. Its reckless new policy amounts to admitting that it is no longer able to cope with the new situation created by detente and peaceful coexistence unless it gives up its hegemonistic aspirations to world domination.

Imperialism has not been able to subordinate that process to its own aims and to prevent the further narrowing of the sphere of its domination. Through the anticommunist crusade it wants to divert the attention of the working people in the capitalist countries from the intensifying phenomena of crisis, which are structural in character. It also wants to push aside the contradictions of the interests professed by the leading capitalist countries. In addition, the United States wants to exploit this line as a means of strengthening its weakened hegemony in the capitalist world through the typical effort to make others "toe the line."

Efforts to undermine the military-strategic balance between socialism and capitalism are the key element of that aggressive strategy. The particularly dangerous character of these efforts stems from the fact that they are taking place in Europe, that is, in the politically and militarily most senisitve region of the world.

In this context the methods of ideological warfare promoted by imperialism are a matter of unusual importance. It is a fact that our adversary has invested the struggle on the plane of ideology with the character of psychological warfare.

Generally speaking, the bourgeois doctrine views psychological warfare as the sum total of the measures that interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in the area of ideology. This is the crux of psychological warfare.

It should be stressed that all the organizational and fiscal efforts of foreign bourgeois propaganda have been aimed in the past few years, especially after Reagan proclaimed his "anticommunist crusade," at strengthening those elements of that propaganda which fulfill the functions of psychological warfare. We estimate the U.S. funds for the purpose are in the vicinity of $1 billion and are spent mainly on expanding propaganda aggression through radio and on supporting the centers that sponsor and run subversive activities and infiltration into socialist countries.

In the past few years Poland has been a target of concentrated and extremely brutal interference by imperialism into all sectors of internal affairs and life. Violating international law and offending good customs, imperialism is trying to infringe upon our sovereignty and to insult our people's pride.

The choice of Poland as a target of concentrated pressure illustrates one of the principles of imperialist tactics. During the entire postwar period one country after another was so chosen. The choice of Poland is nothing new. As early as the mid-seventies it was decided that Poland was most amenable to the influence of Western ideology and propaganda. The reasons for this decision included the vitality of pro-Western myths, Poland's dependence on Western loans, extensive scientific, cultural, and tourist contacts with the capitalist countries, and, primarily, the difficulties in the implementation of our development programs.

From an analysis of the present performance of the imperialist apparatus of psychological warfare we can assert that its programming is primarily based on negative premises, that is, on taking advantage of some gaps, flaws, and shortcomings of our ideological and propaganda activities. It is based to a lesser extent on positive premises, that is, on imperialist efforts to present its own position, opinions, and viewpoints.

That is why the most effective strategy of countering the influence of anticommunist ideological subversion is the one that helps to isolate the political adversary through eliminating the "blank spots" in our ideological porgram and to deprive him of any bridgeheads. In other words, the most effective line of counterpropaganda lies in promoting the ideological and propaganda activities that foster socialist social awareness. Every positive result in that field not only impregnates society's awareness against infiltration of subversive ideological arguments, but also narrows down the area in which our political adversary can develop his maneuvers.

SPEECHES CRITICIZE TEACHERS, CHURCH, WRITER

AU261529 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 22 Jan 84 p 4

[Janusz Ratajczak report: "Most Difficult Tasks Are Still Before Us"]

[Excerpt] In his fine and passionate speech at the conference of the Krakow Central District PZPR organization, Stanislaw Brzezina, headmaster of the Nowodworski secondary school in Krakow, discussed the problem of young people. He severely and resolutely criticized the inadmissible attitudes of many teachers who, as state employees, continue oppositional political agitation and at times agitation that demoralizes young people. Brzezina was adamant on this issue.

-- There are enough young graduates in the arts who are ready to become teachers. Is it therefore right to regard tolerance for specific political abuses as a test of our line of accord when this tolerance is inadmissible even from a formal viewpoint? Is it not high time to remove from teaching positions the people who are decidedly anti-socialist and who turn the heads of our young people with antisocialist notions?

Bigoted demonstrations and obscurantism in lay state schools are no less than an abuse and violation of the requirements of our Constitution. There is enough work in Poland, and not everyone has to be a teacher.

The conference responded with stormy applause to these remarks.

Bogdan Dabrowski, chairman of the branch of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], was the next speaker to discuss the problems of young people. Compared to S. Brzezina he was a very plain and almost ineffective speaker, but he was extremely meaningful. He spoke of painstaking work to rebuild the political organization of young people with the help of specific economic activities such as labor cooperatives, which are rapidly developing, and housing cooperatives, which will enable 600 young couples to acquire apartments through their own efforts.

I think that many delegates were moved by that speech to take a closer look at the tough struggle for young people's views that the ZSMP is waging in its locality in which, as other speakers noted, the political activities conducted in the churches, and through organizational forms of religious actions, have become especially intensive. It is in Krakow, some blocks from the site of the party conference, that in the church run by the Dominican monks such antisocialist atheists as Stefan Bratkowski, who continues to proclaim his thesis that the PPR is incapable of reforming itself and that socialism has suffered a general defeat in Poland, continue to make noisy oratorical performances. The party conference has much to contemplate in connection with the difficult political problem represented by the aggressive and organized agitation aimed at immediately turning the natural and rather violent rebellion of young people against what is bad in our life into supposedly massive hostility to socialism.

The passionate speech made by Wladyslaw Machejek [editor in chief of ZYCIE LITERACKIE] concerned the affairs of literature and, in particular, the situation in cultural life in general. W. Machejek briefly discussed important names in literature such as Holuj, Broszkiewicz, Gren, Roszek, and others who are in the forefront of prosocialist literary activities now that the crisis of the Union of Polish Writers and the Association of Polish Journalists has been overcome. He referred in this connection to the broad subject of the international struggle for socialism. His speech was full of specific and meaningful examples of the indiscriminate aggression of agitation and moral pressure applied against the writers who are committed to socialism. Discussing the most vital issue of the war danger threatening the world from the direction of the U.S. military "lobby," Machejek cited an interview that had been directed against the Polish people's most vital national interest -- world peace. That interview was given to the anticommunist press in Vienna by an outstanding writer from Krakow -- Stanislaw Lem. The border between the artistic freedom of literary fiction and the activity that is against the people was the question that W. Machejek discussed. His speech was bitter and irritating, but was politically acute and ideologically very profound.

MICHALUK REELECTED LOMZA PARTY COMMITTEE HEAD

LD220618 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Exerpt] The debates of the fourth voivodship accountability-election conference of the Lomza Voivodship party organization are nearing an end. Delegates meeting in Lomza have reelected the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Wlodzimerz Michaluk.

RCP FETES CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY, 50TH ANNIVERSARY

AU261608 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1549 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/1/1984 -- A ceremony was held on Thursday, January 26 marking the birthday and the 50th anniversary of revolutionary activity of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The ceremony was attended by the members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Present also at the ceremony, held at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, were Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu and the alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, read the letter sent to President Nicolae Ceausescu by the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Warmly thanking for the feelings expressed, for the congratulations conveyed, as well as for the the wishes contained in the letter, Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech which was followed with keen attention by those present and punctuated with strong applause.

The members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu heart-felt wishes of long life, good health and happiness together with Elena Ceausescu and all those dear and close to him, as well as new and significant successes in the highly responsible activity entrusted to him by the party and the people.

Birthday Messages Received

AU261644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1624 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 26/1/1984 -- During a ceremony held at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP on January 26, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was handed over messages of congratulations on behalf of people working in industry, agriculture, in the field of science, education and culture, of party, mass and public organizations, ministries and other central institutions, military of the Armed Forces and the Government, on his birthday and on the anniversary of over fifty years of revolutionary activity.

Elena Ceausescu attended the ceremony together with the RCP and Romanian state leader.

Congratulatory messages were handed over to the party and state leader by delegations representing the main forums of the Romanian democracy, mass and public organizations, the country's central institutions.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the messages and congratulations, addressing warmest wishes to the members of the delegations, to those whom they represent.

Letter From Party-State

AU261647 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1553 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/1/1984 -- On the birthday and 50th anniversary of revolutionary activity of the general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu (January 26), the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Government of Romania sent him a letter whereby they convey "the warmest congratulations and wishes for a long life, good health and power of work, for the benefit and progress of the homeland, for the cause of socialist and communist construction in Romania." The letter pays a most respectful homage to the RCP and Romanian state leader's personality, as "a patriot and ardent revolutionary, a leading militant of the communist and working-class movement, a staunch champion of the noble ideals of peace, cooperation and social progress around the world."

The letter expresses the whole people's resolve to do its utmost for the unswerved implementation of the Communist Party's policy, of the orientations and instructions of the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu.

In conclusion, the letter shows: "The Communists, the entire people are highly appreciative of your intense activity for the development of our party's collaboration and solidarity with all communist and worker parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements and with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces fighting for peace and social progress, for the people's free and independent development, a better and more just world."

Ceausescu Address

AU261932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at ceremony devoted to his birthday held on 26 January at RCP Central Committee Headquarters in Bucharest]

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/1/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the congratulations and wishes addressed to him assessing them as an expression of his steady work for the unflinching implementation of the RCP Programme, of the resolutions of the twelfth Congress and the national conference of the party.

Nicolae Ceausescu said that in 1983 Romania had covered another important road to the strategical targets set in the party programme mentioning that the new measures for raising the living standard of the people had started being applied.

Referring to current international questions, the president said inter alia: "The international situation has sensibly deteriorated. Sustained efforts are being made to lessen tension. As statements indicate, many seem to realize that the people's interests have been ignored for too long and the world has been thus pushed to the edge of the nuclear precipice.

"There are signs which show that the need to halt this dangerous course of events has been understood. The Stockholm conference was an opportunity for contacts and provided prerequisites for action to overcome the current serious situation. Nevertheless, we must be fully aware that the situation is still serious, the nuclear arms race goes on and so do the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles and the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. Under like circumstances, one can say that the situation virtually continues to deteriorate, that the danger of a nuclear war continues to grow, a war which, according to responsible scientists, will destroy life on our planet.

"That is why the key problem is still that of halting the arms race, of preventing the emplacement of the U.S. missiles and the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, of achieving a passage to real disarmament measures under strict interntional control. The achievement of nuclear disarmament, the prevention of the location of the U.S. missiles and of the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union are the most important problems of the present.

"Negotiations should be resumed so that a passage should be made to the scrapping of the medium-range missiles, of the other nuclear weapons, and a nuclear-free Europe should be built through real measures of disarmament.

"There are many international problems. As is well known, Romania firmly declares for exclusively negotiated solutions to all these problems, the use and threat of force being firmly renounced.

"On this occasion, too, I should like to underscore the need for firmest actions to overcome the serious international situation. Let us strengthen even more our collaboration with all the peoples, with all the forces that are for a policy of peace and collaboration grounded on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs.

"We have always worked -- and we will have to work in the future as well -- for the consolidation of our ties and solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with all the democratic parties and forces, with all the organizations which are for a policy of peace and international collaboration.

"We are highly appreciative of the role played by political forces and, in this framework, by communist and workers' parties, and we consider that most responsible action is needed now more than ever before to preserve and strengthen the unity of the communist and workers' parties, as it has recently happened in Spain, for instance, weakens the respective parties and, with the exception of personal ambition, to say the least, has no justification. In any case, it weakens the strength of the communist parties, of the working class.

"As for us, we will do our utmost -- as we did in the past -- to strengthen collaboration with the communist and workers' parties on the basis of equality, of revolutionary principles, starting from each party's right to solve its problems by itself, in close unity with the working class and the people of the country in which it carries on its activity."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT

Interviewed on Zagreb Talks

AU262052 Vienna Television Service in German 1830 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Erich Macho report]

[Excerpt] Today here in Zagreb Chancellor Fred Sinowatz discussed with Croatian Government head Ante Markovic, among other things, problems related to border zone traffic. No specific results were achieved in these talks.

[Begin recording] [Sinowatz] We discussed a series of bilateral problems. No difficulties exist, properly speaking. Naturally, there were also talks about the economic situation in Yugoslavia and in Austria. We are striving to intensify the commodity flow between the two states and to find new forms of economic cooperation. There was a strong economic delegation accompanying us and I can say that these economic talks took a very good course. Naturally, we also deliberated on joint actions of our states in various international organizations, in particular, we discussed Stockholm and the CSCE process.

[Macho] Mr Chancellor, a few hours before your arrival in Belgrade, Carinthian Slovenes and Burgenland Croats called on Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mojsov. Do you think that this call has in any respect impaired your trip?

[Sinowatz] No, because none of my interlocutors made any reference to this call. I only think that it was unfortunate and that we must cope with these matters in Austria. We do have the opportunity for talks here. Here is where a constant dialogue is being conducted and constant efforts are being made to achieve results. One must beware of introducing problems of ethnic group policy into party policy or election campaign policy. [end recording]

Departs for Home

LD261953 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Zagreb, Jan 26 (TANJUG) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz left Zagreb, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, for Vienna this afternoon, Thursday, after a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

Sinowatz this morning toured the pharmaceutical industry "Pliva" which maintains extensive business cooperation with Austrian firms.

He was also received by Croatian premier Ante Markovic and president of the Presidency of Croatia Milutin Baltic.

Within the exchange of views on the further promotion of bilateral economic relations, Ante Markovic stressed that cooperation was particularly successful with firms in the Austrian province of Burgenland, where the 450th anniversary of the arrival of Croats was observed last year.

Markovic stated the interest of both Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia in respect for and the implementation of Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty.

Markovic also noted Croatia's wish for Yugoslavia, Austria and Italy, as members of the "Alpe-Adria" community, to have common development programmes in the field of tourism, particularly with a view to attracting tourists from overseas countries.

Joint Statement Issued

LD262013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- A joint statement is being published simultaneously in Belgrade and Vienna this evening, which says, among other things:

At the invitation of the president of the Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Dr Fred Sinowatz paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 24 to 26 January 1984. Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz was received by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. At this meeting, talks took place on current problems of the international situation and on the further promotion of Yugoslav-Austrian good neighborly relations. Presidency President Mika Spiljak hosted a formal luncheon in honor of Chancellor Sinowatz. Federal Chancellor Sinowatz also had a meeting with Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. During his official visit to the SFRY, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Dr Fred Sinowatz also visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In the capital of this socialist republic, Zagreb, Chancellor Sinowatz held talks with Milutin Baltic, president of the Croatian Presidency; Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, and with other officials of the sociopolitical and economic life of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. During the talks held on this occasion, the Austrian chancellor was acquainted with the development of this socialist republic and its contribution to the promotion of Yugoslav-Austrian relations.

In Belgrade, Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at Avala, and visited the House of Flowers where he laid flowers at the grave of President Josip Broz Tito.

Mika Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz held detailed talks. Their associates also took part in the talks.

The talks between the two government representatives were conducted in a friendly atmosphere as benfits existing relations between the two neighboring countries. The talks facilitated a broad exchange of views on overall bilateral relations and the current international situation. Both sides assessed with satisfaction that the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria are constantly being promoted. They see in this an example of how, regardless of differences in social and economic systems, close and friendly neighborly relations are possible on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs.

President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc and Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz expressed great interest in strengthening friendly relations and comprehensive goodneighborly cooperation. In this connection they underlined the importance of the continuity of political contacts and dialogue at all levels between the two countries and the two governments, as well as between the Yugoslav socialist republics and provinces on the one hand and the Austrian federal provinces on the other, between towns, municipalities, institutions, and organizations. This kind of dialogue, both sides confirmed, makes a significant contribution toward mutual trust and understanding and to the broadening of cooperation in all areas.

Examining bilateral cooperation the two sides devoted special attention to the further stable and long-term development and expansion of economic relations. It was stated that, considering the difficult international economic situation, these relations have, on the whole, developed well. The two sides agreed that it would be useful to increase efforts for their further development and intensification. They also stated that in efforts to balance trade a certain amount of progress has been achieved and they welcome further constructive measures in this direction. The two sides agreed that it is necessary to stimulate the implementation of more forms of economic cooperation, particularly in the area of long-term industrial cooperation, with the aim of further developing economic relations.

Such forms of economic cooperation can contribute to overcoming difficulties in speeding up the development of economic relations between the two countries.

The two sides positively assessed the financial and banking cooperation to date. In this context the Yugoslav side expressed satisfaction with Austria's support for Yugoslavia's efforts in realizing the long-term program of economic stabilization of the country. They will examine in a constructive spirit the possibilities for further cooperation in this area.

The two sides agreed to continue investing efforts to promote economic cooperation in border areas and friendly ties between the populations of neighboring areas within the framework of the development of goodneighborly Yugoslav-Austrian relations as a whole.

The two sides attach great importance to cooperation in the area of tourism. They examined possibilities for intensifying this cooperation, in particular the development of long-term joint projects.

There was also discussion of aspects of the effects of nuclear power stations beyond the borders of national territories, the protection of the quality of the water in the Danube from radioactive and other pollution and the protection of the water quality of the Drava and the Mura from any kind of pollution. Talks on the subject are being conducted by experts of the two countries and great importance is being attached to their positive outcome as yet another area of cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

The two heads of government examined with particular attention the position of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria. The two sides reaffirmed the views expressed on this question in the joint statements of 15 April 1982 on the visit of the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, to Yugoslavia, as well as in the joint statements of 10 April 1980, on the visit of the Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Bruno Kreisky, to Yugoslavia; and of 4 April 1981 on the visit of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Austria. At the center of attention were topical questions of particular importance for improving the position and promoting the development of these two minorities. They agreed that the further implementation of the rights contained in Article Seven of the Austrian State Agreement is of vital importance for the preservation of their national identity and development.

In this respect, the Austrian side reaffirmed its readiness to fulfill all obligations arising out of the State Agreement as well as other commitments in international law. It will guarantee the survival and successful development of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria and will effectively guarantee respect for their languages and national characteristics, comprehensive development of their culture, education, social customs, and their economic position.

The two sides agreed that continued dialogue and cooperation between the Austrian Federal Government and representatives of the organizations of the Croatian and Slovene national minorities represent the best way to resolve all questions relating to the position and rights of these two national minorities. They agreed that the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries at all levels and the development of goodneighborly cooperation should contribute to the solution of all questions relating to the position and rights of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria. In this connection the two sides also emphasized the importance and positive role of the national minorities as a bridge in the development of goodneighborly relations, integration, and the strengthening of understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Current questions relating to the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria, and their families, were also examined. The two sides positively assessed the efforts made so far in improving their position. At the same time they agreed on calling for further measures in order to improve the position of Yugoslav workers. The Austrian side confirmed its intention, but means of talks between the competent Austrian and Yugoslav organs, to continue the consideration of possibilities for further improving the position of these workers and their families and to take the necessary measures in this connection.

Cultural-educational and scientific cooperation were positively assessed. The two sides agreed that in this area of cooperation there exist varied and unexploited possibilities. They advocated the expansion and enrichment of this important form of goodneighborly relations and cooperation through initiatives of mutual benefit. Both sides emphasized the desire in order to contribute to the further strengthening of mutual understanding and the rapprochement of the two peoples. The two sides agreed to continue constructive efforts with the aim of implementing fully and as soon as possible the Archive Agreement of 1923 between the two countries.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz conducted a broad exchange of views on the present international situation. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful cooperation of the two countries at the international level. Contributing to this is the great similarity and coincidence of views of the two sides on many key questions of contemporary international relations.

The two sides agreed that the preservation of world peace and cooperation between peoples and states is the prime task of all members of the international community, of all countries both great and small. The government representatives confirmed the readiness of their countries to continue investing active efforts in this direction and thereby affording full support to securing world peace. They underlined the importance and role of the United Nations as an instrument in the preservation of peace and expressed their conviction that correct and lasting solutions to all open questions can only be found through negotiations and consistent respect for the aims and principles contained in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and other documents of the international community, and on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

The government representatives agreed that the international situation is very difficult and complex. They expressed deep concern for world peace because of the constant deterioration of the international political and economic situation, the imflammation of old and the development of new hotbeds of tension and the increasingly alarming arms race resulting from continued bloc confrontation.

The two (?presidents emphasized) the urgency and necessity of investing maximum efforts toward halting the arms race, noting in this respect the particular responsibility of the countries with the greatest military potential. They emphasized the need for undertaking concrete measures with the aim of (?revising) this situation in the interests of peace and security in the world and the renewal of the process of international relaxation. The two government representatives came out in favor of all initiatives which seek to end the arms race and extinguish hotbeds of tension. At the same time, they confirmed the adherence of their countries to the principles of the peaceful resolution of disputes between states and condemned any use or threat of force in international relations.

The heads of government devoted particular attention to the development of the situation in Europe where the stockpiling of means of mass destruction, both nuclear and others, represents a danger not only to the European Continent but also to the entire world community. In this connection the two sides attach great importance to the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. They consider it essential, particularly in the present unfavorable international relations, for all member-states at the conference to make every effort for meaningful talks to take place in Stockholm and for the achievement of positive results which would represent a real contribution to the revival of detente and would help to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

The two premiers declared that their countries will make a full joint contribution to the attainment of this aim. It was emphasized that the two countries are determined to continue and further promote the traditional cooperation, established in the past phases of the process of the CSCE, and at the Stockholm conference which has just opened. This applies to bilateral cooperation as well as to cooperation with other neutral and nonaligned countries which have shown themselves to be an important and constructive factor in all phases of the efforts to strengthen detente in Europe.

The two sides exchanged views on the topical hot-beds of crisis in the world and confirmed their agreement that the entire international community should make energetic efforts to find just and lasting solutions for all hotbeds of crisis by peaceful means and on the basis of the principles contained in the UN Charter.

The two sides expressed the support of their governments for a comprehensive and lasting solution in the Middle East which will include Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people -- including the right to their own state, as well as the implementation of the right of all countries and peoples in this area to have a secure and free development.

In this context, they emphasized the importance of solving the Palestinian question as the central problem without which it is impossible to establish a lasting and stable peace in this part of the world. They confirmed that the participation of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the solution of this problem is indispensable

Examining the complex situation in the Middle East, the two premiers expressed great concern about the development of events in Lebanon. They emphasized the need for the urgent and total withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from this country, and of all other foreign troops, because they consider that this will contribute to the pacification of the internal situation and to the preservation of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon. They expressed the hope that a way will be found through political dialogue to achieve national pacification and to ensure the integrity of Lebanon.

The premiers noted that in the present very tense international situation international economic relations have further deteriorated and it is therefore necessary to take new steps to solve the most urgent international economic problems, especially the problem of the development of developing countries. Expressing concern about this unfavorable development in international economic relations, they emphasized the importance which they attribute to a constructive continuation of the North-South dialogue, as this would contribute to the creation of a new international economic order. The two sides declared that they will also in future actively participate in efforts to solve these questions and maintain mutual contacts in this respect.

On this occasion, too, the two sides emphasized the role and importance of the policy of nonalignment as an influential factor in international relations, and the role of Yugoslavia within this framework. They emphasized the great importance which the activity of the Nonaligned Movement countries has in the present very tense international situation, on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, for the preservation of peace and stability in the world, and for the solution of the accumulated problems in these regions.

The two sides noted with pleasure that the status of Austria's permanent neutrality, which is anchored in the constitution, and its foreign policy based on this, represents a valuable contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor, expressed their satisfaction with the meeting and with the thorough exchange of views on bilateral and international questions. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of understanding. Both sides expressed the firm conviction that the visit by the federal chancellor of Austria and the talks held during this visit confirmed the friendly and goodneighborly relations between the two countries and gave new impetus to further strengthen and promote relations and all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Austria.

Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz invited Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CALOVSKI SPEAKS AT DJAKARTA INFORMATION MEETING

LD271044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 27 Jan 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Djakarta, January 27 (TANJUG) -- The Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries on Information, formally opened here yesterday (Thursday) by Indonesian President Suharto, resumed work in plenary groups today. 73 non-aligned countries participate in the conference. The first speaker in the general debate yesterday was Yugoslav Federal Information Secretary Mitko Calovski, at the proposal of the hosts. Calovski's speech drew great attention and received general approval.

The leading Indonesian daily DJAKARTA POST this morning reports Calovski's statement on the need for the further intensification of cooperation among the nonaligned in the field of information and the opening a new dialogue with the West in the field.

The information ministers of Cuba, Zambia and Sri Lanka also spoke in the general debate yesterday.

SPILJAK'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO U.S. PREVIEWED

LD261522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 26 (TANJUG) -- The visit of Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak to the U.S. is continuation of the practice of a frank and fruitful top-level dialogue which develops between the two countries on the principles of equality, non-interference, and mutual respect of differences, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Zeljko Jeglic stated today (Thursday).

At a press conference today Jeglic said this visit, scheduled for the period from February 1 to 4, will be a new contribution to the strengthening of Yugoslav-American friendship, understanding, and all-round cooperation.

Jeglic stated that Spiljak's talks with U.S. President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, and high-ranking U.S. officials are expected to cover exchange of views on bilateral and international topics, which Yugoslavia approaches from the known and reaffirmed positions of non-alignment.

At the Yugoslav-American official talks special attention will be paid to the need of strengthening confidence and lessening tension in international relations, reduction in the arms race, the existing economic gap between the North and South, and some focuses of crisis, spokesman Jeglic concluded.

FRENCH DECISION AGAINST SHIP PURCHASE DEPLORED

LD261529 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today (Thursday) deplored the French Government's decision forbidding a French firm to order four ships from a Yugoslav shipyard.

Spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Zeljko Jeglic told reporters at the regular weekly press conference that "onesided reasons have obviously prevailed over the interests of both sides."

He noted that "it is not conducive to joint efforts for the promotion of economic cooperation upon more balanced foundations, in the spirit of the accord reached during President Mitterrand's recent, highly successful visit to Yugoslavia."

The spokesman specified that an "important business transaction" was involved, and that "its conclusion would certainly have positive effects on economic cooperation between the two countries, and, especially, on the state of Yugoslav-French trade which is still burdened with a considerable deficit on our side."

"We hope that this will not aggravate realization of the other major, joint projects and we hope that the French side will review its decision in the interest of the entirety of Yugoslav-French relations," he said.

The French shipowner Delmas-Vieljeux has ordered four cargo vessels from the 3 Maj shipyard of Rijeka, but the French Government has put an embargo on the deal in order to save jobs in domestic shipyards, although their price bid for the ships was one billion francs higher than that of the Yugoslav shipbuilders.

ALBANIA'S ABSENCE FROM INTERNATIONAL TALKS VIEWED

LD262317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- In its latest issue, KOMUNIST publishes a commentary by Redzep Hajrulahu in connection with the already regular absence of Albania from important international meetings, the latest being the Stockholm conference and the meeting of experts of the Balkan countries in Athens. The commentary says among other things: Now that the world agencies report on the work of two important international meetings, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the Athens meeting of experts of Balkan countries on ways to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, and without nuclear weapons, the already well-known refrain is being repeated: The Stockholm conference is attended by representatives of all European countries, the United States, and Canada, with the exception of Albania. The meeting of experts in Athens is attended by all Balkan countries with the exception of Albania. This was also true for such an important international event as the Helsinki CSCE. The reaction, or rather the attempt by the officials in Tirana to justify the absence of their country at international meetings, is always the same: "This meeting, this conference, is being held in the interest of this or that military bloc, in the interest of imperialists or social-imperialists revisionists..." During these meetings or after their conclusion, there is a burst of stage-managed attacks, inventions, or lies about the work and documents of these meetings.

Enver Hoxha, the architect of the isolationist foreign policy of Albania, also often appears on the scene with speeches or articles loaded with unscrupulous insults at the addresses of statesmen or leaders, or at the policy of countries taking part in international gatherings. He hands out to almost everyone banal epithets such as "idiots," "jackasses," "swines," drunkards," "weaklings," "capitalists," "revisionists," "treacherous countries," and so forth. A special chapter represents the well-known and inappropriate arsenal of attacks and insults -- not only in the said cases but also in continuity -- which the Tirana tyrant uses against the socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

The "obedient" people of Albania are never told the truth, which only "he knows" and which is behind the isolationist foreign policy. This policy is in fact built on the famous "oath" which Enver Hoxha took in 1936 on the grave of patriot Bajo Topulli in Gjirokaster, when he said, among other things: "I swear that I will fight for the true unity of the nation." Whenever such isolationist policy by Enver Hoxha is mentioned, it is usually stressed that it emanates from the dogmatic-Stalinist system which prevails in this country and that Albania represents the only -- even though worn-out -- bastion of Stalinism in the world. This is why in other cases, too, many are inclined to accept at first glance the argument about this unfortunate state of a nation. However, this is not enough. In essence, the tyrant from Tirana found in the dogmatic-Stalinist system an ally in the implementation of the given oath which "has become for him (?Enver Hoxha) a program of struggle," as stated in "The History of the Albanian Workers' Party."

Accordingly, the united nation and "the creation of the greater ethnic Albania" imply the need to ensure room, and in the final analysis, the conquest of all places inhabitated by Albanians, which has in fact become "the program of struggle" by Enver Hoxha. The implementation of this "program of struggle" by Enver Hoxha naturally and exclusively proceeds from the reactionary, nationalist, and irredentist ideology which he "perfected" in view of the well-known fact that he loyally inherited it from the programs of "Balli Kombetar" and other reactionary profascist organizations whose ideologies the people of Albania were forced to experience.

Yet, for decades Enver Hoxha unhesitatingly accepted and fashioned the aggressive strategy and tactics of the reactionary profascist ideology whose concept and contents are already known. Such strategy and tactics are especially reflected in the counter-revolutionary attempts from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo in 1981, and in his pamphlet "Titoites."

The participation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the above-mentioned and similar international gatherings would ipso facto require that Albania accept and abide by the obligations from international conventions on interstate relations. The nature of these obligations from international meetings, as for instance from the Helsinki conference, is well known. They envisage among other things guarantees not to change the present state borders and to protect basic human rights.

The agreement signed by the heads of all European countries, without the head of the Albanian state, represents the opposite, the natural opposite of the basic strategy of nationalist and irredentist ideology of Enver Hoxha. This ideology is especially reflected in the territorial pretensions against the socialist, self-managing, and non-aligned Yugoslavia, and it is fanatically motivated by the given oath "for the true unity of the nation" toward the creation of a greater ethnic Albania, following the example of the one created by the Italian-German fascist alliance.

It is not necessary to have much wisdom or exert much effort to fully recognize the reactionary profascist ideology of the ill-famed "Balli Kombetar" organization in Enver Hoxha's ideology. As Sinan Hasani recently stated in popular terms, these two ideologies are essentially "one body with two hats."

It seems though that this hat is so large for a "Marxist-Leninist" like Enver Hoxha that it covers his eyes and ears, so that he is unable to see, hear, and -- in the final analysis -- understand the grave consequences which the authentic revolution in Albania is experiencing because of the isolationist policy which camouflages his nationalist and irredentist ideology. The people of Albania will undoubtedly pass the best judgment on this and draw the necessary conclusions.

DRAGOSAVAC CONTRASTS LENINISM, STALINISM

LD262302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- "October has changed the world and influenced contemporary history. October is part of the history of all progressive forces. In this sense, Lenin is also ours," Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in a conversation with RAD, organ of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, published in connection with the 60th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Dragosavac emphasizes that Lenin, along with Marx, is one of the personalities most present in the contemporary world. This is due to the fact that socialism has now become a world process and is being built in different ways. It is known that Lenin was a defender of different roads to socialism. He criticized certain resolutions by the Comintern that they were too "Russian" and advised others not to copy them. His broad approach in the discussions on democracy and his advocacy of democracy within and outside the party are well known. Due to all this, it is not accidental that Lenin is alive among all who struggle for socialism, and for social and national liberation. Answering a question on whether a Marx-Lenin-Stalin line exists, Dragosavac said that it cannot be said that Stalin did not have an important role in the revolution. History will not deny his struggle against fascism. Stalinism, however, is an entirely negative phenomenon and in this respect there is no continuity between him and Leninism, or rather Marxism. Leninism means revolution, while Stalinism means counterrevolution.

Commenting on various interpretations of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Dragosavac recalled that this concept is also embodied in the LCY program and the Constitution. However, the dictatorship of the proletariat is not identified in our country with either bourgeois or proletarian understanding, with either compulsion or democracy alone. According to the constitution and the LCY program, the historic meaning of the dictatorship of the proletariat is something different from the concrete idea of power because it is not identified with the state apparatus. In our country, the dictatorship of the proletariat is defined in the sense of the leading role of the working class and its aim is to overcome the class society. The political form through which the historic interest of the working class is being implemented is self-management, the struggle for direct socialist democracy. Of course, Dragosavac added, our power too still contains elements of force but this is primarily directed against those forces that would like to turn the clock back and destroy Yugoslavia. However, even in these conditions, we put the emphasis on the ideopolitical movement. Here, however, the communists have become inferior. There are cases that at some meetings Lenin is even proclaimed as a bandit and that the communists who are present remain silent.

Observing that our party is not a discussion club but that discussion must all the same be developed in it, Dragosavac pointed out the need to make greater use of the results of scientific thought, for otherwise we will inevitably end up in pragmatism. It is different when stances are adopted -- then we must be united in their implementation.

Speaking about the dilemma in the sense of "party pluralism or monism," Dusan Dragosavac emphasized that this is incorrect as regards the method and time chosen for the analysis. What does it mean, he asked, to take the period 1944-49 as a turning point when everything had been settled by 1944. By then it was quite certain that the fascists were losing the war and that the revolution was won in Yugoslavia.

People from various bourgeois parties, including a large number of their leaders, participated in our revolution. Many became members of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia or actively participated in the Antifascist People's Front. The problem does not lie in the fact that there are people in our country who advocate such ideas and freely express them and print them. The problem is in the fact that great publicity is given to them and that members of the LC participate in this, presenting this as democracy, identifying anticommunism and counterrevolution with democracy, and revolution with totalitarianism.

Individual anticommunists speak against socialist revolution and publish various anticommunist books, while at the same time talk about the lack of democracy in Yugoslavia. It is not to our credit that we finance this because there are communist forces in the world which are much richer than we are. The opportunism in our professional and scientific circles, as well as in the party, which is preventing a timely and qualitative reaction to this, should be denounced.

In conclusion, summing up our attitude toward Lenin and Leninism, Dragosavac said that Lenin and October were in fact defended also in the conflict with Stalin in 1948.

The logic of our revolution is that we defend and develop all that is progressive and revolutionary on the international plane, from the Paris Commune and October to the present national liberation movements and socialist revolutions. Second, because of the struggle against Stalin, anti-Sovietism never prevailed in our country. There is more anti-Sovietism where there is Stalinism. We always managed to draw distinction between Lenin and the Soviet people on the one hand and the bad things that were done in their name on the other.

ALBANIAN SLOGANS DAUBED IN UROSEVAC, KOSOVO

LD261833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Urosevac, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Nationalists, from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, have again made their appearance in Urosevac. During the night between 15 and 17 January [as received], in the local community of Stimlje and in the courtyards of several primary schools in Urosevac and in the town itself, they pasted on the walls several slogans from positions of Albanian irredentism and pictures of known nationalists and irredentists.

The committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection in Urosevac described these hostile provocations as dangerous in the present situation and the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs are looking for the culprits.

SUKRIJA ON DANGERS OF NATIONALISM, IRREDENTISM

LD262306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1856 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke this evening to secretaries of the basic organizations of the LC in the organs and organizations of the federation, about the importance of implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY Central Committee session.

The long-term nature of the political platform on Kosovo lies in the fact that it lays insistence upon the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, and upon togetherness, brotherhood, and unity in Kosovo. Without that, Sukrija underlined, there can be no successful struggle against any sort of nationalism, let alone Albanian nationalism. Recalling that every type of nationalism is basically a reactionary ideology, he stressed that Albanian nationalism is all the more dangerous in that its irredentist goal is evident. Realization of the "Kosovo a Republic" slogan is impossible without breaking up the republic of Serbia as a federal unit, and thus without changing our federal system as a whole. It is for this reason that the Kosovo LC and also the LCY as a whole must constantly exert fresh efforts in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The struggle will be all the more successful if adherents of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo are engaged in it, for the enemy is one common to us all. The LCY has, indeed, so far given a great deal of support to Kosovo Communists in overcoming the state of affairs which arose following the attempt at counterrevolution in 1981. This struggle must today be much better organized, and must be waged in a more all-round and effective way, for we have passed the period when the struggle against nationalists and irredentists is more or less the affair of the state organs and forums of sociopolitical organizations, Ali Sukrija said among other things.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED

LD262253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pristina, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- The implementation of the economic stabilization program and the struggle for further stabilization of the political state of affairs are the two central issues which will continue, this year too, to be at the center of attention of the Kosovo Assembly and its bodies. This documents a far better level of organization in the economy and on the part of all social subjects in the province, greater work, discipline, and more consistent implementation of the laws, regulations, and agreements.

This was stated today at a joint session of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly, on the agenda of which was the program of work for this supreme delegate body in the province in 1984. This program provides for the Assembly to examine 125 issues from all spheres of socioeconomic life and to adopt over 40 regulations.

Ilija Djukic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, said that one of the priority tasks in implementing the economic stabilization will have to be that of consolidating the state of affairs in the economy. This all the more so in that the province has been, and continues to be predominantly oriented toward new investments, while the existing economic problems that are objectively undermining stabilization are neglected.

Stabilization, however, cannot be implemented even in a minimal way if labor productivity continues to be low, and labor productivity in Kosovo is in fact the lowest in the country. Raising this means giving greater reward in accordance with labor, in particular to those who bear the main burden of stabilization. This burden, though, must be distributed equally, and must be felt more by those in the private sector in particular, where taxes and incomes, according to Djukic, cannot remain at their present level.

Ilija Djukic laid particular stress on legality and on changing all those cadres who are unwilling to implement legality. The cadre composition of administrative and court organs is still not good here in Kosovo. Something was done about this last year. We must, however, study very carefully why court decisions are executed so slowly, why there continue to be pressures upon the courts, private connections and protectionism. We have cases, Djukic illustrated, of convicted criminals walking around the town during the day, or working at their jobs, while going to serve their sentence at night. There is not a lot of that sort of thing, but people wonder what sort of a circus this is.

Great tasks confront us in further stabilizing the political state of affairs. Here we have achieved considerable successes, Djukic continued, but we cannot be satisfied. There are still a lot of problems. The enemy is working underground, and while he exists in such an organized manner we cannot say that our security situation has been solved. One dare not underestimate this. Hidden forces still exist which appear when they assess the time is right. This must be liquidated. Settling the security situation is not the affair of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs alone, but also depends upon the extent to which we have turned the struggle against the enemy into an all-people's struggle. Have we achieved that, then? No, not everywhere to the same degree.

This also goes for safeguarding social property, too. This is under attack from all sides. The enemy has his plan for this, too. He states publicly that energy production must be incapacitated to the greatest possible extent. It is in this context that the frequent breakdowns in Obilic must be regarded. What is going on there? Why does the investigation not establish the causes of these breakdowns instead of everything being justified by objective causes? It is not true that everything that has been recurring there month after month and year after year can only thus be justified. It is necessary to establish who is doing what, things must be cleared up, if we do not want the whole thing to blow up one day. An investigation can often go on for months. It is necessary to see what the investigators are up to. The enemy wants to strike at the most sensitive spots in the economy. He is spreading rumors, encouraging idleness. All this is counterrevolution. True, if a worker comes late to work we cannot say straight away that he is an enemy, but this, too, objectively contributes to counterrevolution, Ilija Djukic said, among other things, underlining that delegates must feel themselves more responsible for the overall state of affairs in their environments and must make greater efforts.

In a debate at separate sessions of the chambers, several delegates pointed to the need for more consistent involvement in implementing the set plan for the Assembly's work, and insisted on greater discipline in executing the set obligations.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF KOSOVO BILL QUESTIONED

AU261711 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Analyzing the Social Accord on Cadre Policy in the Province of Kosovo, the Serbian Constitutional Court has opened the procedure of assessing the coordination of this act with the Constitution.

This is the first time that this court has assessed the validity of a provincial act; it is doing so on its own initiative and according to Article 415 of the Constitution. Ninoslava Arsenovic reports on the reasons for this:

There is no corresponding constitutional basis for introducing and implementing the principle of the proportional representation of peoples and nationalities in sociopolitical and associated labor organs. Namely, this principle his not been included in the social accords of the Federation and of Serbia. By introducing the proportional representation of peoples and nationalities in employment, one jeopardizes the constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens that posts and social offices will be accessible to them under equal conditions, as well as the citizens' rights not to declare their nationality. The practical implementation of this controversial principle as an absolute and exclusive criteria in the cadre policy makes it possible to push aside the less numerous peoples and nationalities in elections to certain offices and employment.

As the Serbian Constitutional Court further points out, it is unconstitutional and punishable to exert pressure on citizens to declare their nationality. It is questionable to what extent this is being respected in this social accord, because according to the controversial regulations of this act, all those who fail to state the nationality they belong to can not be elected to state organs, organs of sociopolitical organizations and self-managing interest communities, nor to corresponding offices in the basic organizations of associated labor.

The court has also noticed that the regulations of Article 52 envisage that the accord will come into force the day after being signed, that is,before it is published, which would be contrary to the Serbian Constitution.

Finally, there is a dilemma on whether the accord makes it possible to implement the political platform of the activity of the LCY in the development of socialist self-management, bortherhood, and togetherness in Kosovo, which especially stresses that the peoples and nationalities are equal [words indistinct].

SLOVENE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY, ASSEMBLY LISTED

AU261405 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Ljubljana, 24 Jan -- At the proposal of the Coordination Committee for Cadre Questions and on the basis of previous consultations in the communes and in the republic, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia has endorsed the proposal of registered possible candidates for delegate posts whose terms expires this year.

The following have been registered as possible candidates for member of the SFRY Presidency from Slovenia, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, and member of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia: Stane Dolanc (born 1925 in Hrastnik, LCY member since 1944, at the moment member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs); France Popit (born 1921 in Vrhnika, LCY member since 1941, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia); and Janez Stanovnik (born 1922, member of the Federal Executive Council from 1967 to 1968, afterwards until 1982 executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission in Geneva).

Slavko Osredkar, on behalf of the Coordination Committee, explained that for the time being -- since the harmonization and proposal of candidates for SFRY Presidency members from other republics has not yet been completed -- it was not yet possible to determine which of the three registered possible candidates will be proposed for which of the three said offices, but that this will be done as soon as the harmonization within the federation is concluded. The Presidium very positively assessed the work thus far of the SFRY Presidency as the highest collective organ of the country.

The following have been registered as possible candidates for members of the delegation of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Janez Drnovsek (master of organization sciences, director of Trbovlje Basic Bank of the Ljubljana Bank); Franci Gerbec (law graduate, president of the Committee for Self-Management in Associated labor of the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia); and Joze Slokar (civil engineer, president of the Assembly of the Republican Community for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries).

Vinko Hafner (current president) has been registered as a possible candidate for the president of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia; Silva Jereb and Joze Susmelj (current vice presidents) for vice president of the Assembly; Martin Mlinar (current president) for president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia; Majda Poljansek and Viktor Seitel for president of the Chamber of Communes; and Dr Ciril Rebicic (current president) for president of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

All the registered possible candidates will be discussed in the coming days at sessions of the basic and communal nomination conferences, which have every right and possibility to propose other possible candidates for the several offices.

RIBICIC ADDRESSES MEETING ON KARDELJ'S WORKS

LD261752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0614 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- In his opening speech at the start of a 2-day gathering on the thoughts and works of Edvard Kardelj devoted to the role of the SAWPY in the development of a socialist self-managing society, Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee, referred to the most important aspects of Kardelj's works and their relevance today, when tendencies toward a return to a party-state monopoly are appearing on the pretext that a self-managing democracy is inapplicable in the present exceptionally difficult internal and international circumstances. In the 5 years since Kardelj's death the economic crises in the world and in Yugoslavia has worsened and bloc rivalry has increased.

"These years have seen the outbreak of counterrevolution in Kosovo, a growth in nationalism in all environments, increased anti-self-management and reactionary activity on the part of the internal enemy, more noticeable cases of intolerance and attempts to misuse religion for political ends.

"All this," Ribicic said, "is reflected unfavorably in the political situation and the mood at the grassroots and in the working class base. All this has had the effect that the Yugoslav socialist self-managing system is no longer as attractive in the world as it was in the past.

"In these difficult times, hesitation in the ranks of the LC and other organized socialist forces, perhaps even more amongst the leadership than in the social base, is more apparent in our country. Some say that Yugoslav society, and above all its leading forces, are no longer capable of finding the right answers to the challenges of the changed world economic and political situation. Sometimes," Ribicic noted, "it appears as though we are going round in circles. We are trying to save the situation with various partial measures, as though we have not sufficient energy or courage to take a decisive step in changing the existing state of affairs and relations in the republics and provinces, and thus also in the federation.

"We have neglected the problem of responsibility. We have come to a halt in promoting and affirming associated labor in the sphere of expanded social reproduction, whilst at the same time we have strengthened the state monopoly at the level of sociopolitical communities and the republics and provinces. We have thereby, Mitja Ribicic underlined, in many respects turned the federation into a center for etatist outvoting and bidding when every economic measure and stabilization package is being undertaken. Tito once said, he recalled, that the republican frontiers represent a sort of white line on a marble slab, which is all the more beautiful for that. Today, however, these lines of unmastered etatist relations at all levels have become crevasses into which is dragged the ice of intranational disputes and even of hatred, egoism, and self-satisfaction.

"This poses a danger," Ribicic stated, "of the economic instability in the country being transformed into political instability, with intranational, religious, and social clashes. There exist tendencies in Yugoslavia of a return to what has been superseded, the darkness and decay, and everything which the force of Tito's revolution overcame and uprooted as the basis for foreign domination and alein rule in the Balkans."

Ribicic went on to emphasize the relevance of Kardelj's thoughts on the power of the popular masses in today's struggle for the reaffirmation of Yugoslav associated labor and the importance of the Socialist Alliance in this process.

VETERANS ORGAN VIEWS LOSS OF CONFIDENCE IN LCY

AU271151 Belgrade BORBA Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 84 p 5

[D. Soha report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Jan -- Several months have elapsed since the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee, but the situation has not seriously changed. Many currents of social and economic trends and our behavior are moving in the old way. On the one hand, the adopted measures are not being implemented, and on the other hand, many activities and measures are not taken in time. The last price increases that followed the Federal Executive Council's decision on the price freeze have provoked among the working people and citizens a revolt, alarm, and doubt in the readiness and determination to put an end to such diversions.

Briefly, this is the essence of today's discussion at the Federal Committee of the Federation of the Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia on this organization's current tasks in implementing the conclusions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Act of Mobilization

The news about the intervention of the Federal Executive Council and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium has been received with relief. However, if this is only a "smoke-screen" and if we do not really pursue things to the end to ensure that those responsible for disregarding the decision of the Federal Executive Council actually be called to account for their deed against the people and state, then we would really lose the confidence of citizens, Bojan Polak, president of the Federal Committee Presidium of the Federation of the Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia, said in his introductory speech.

Strengthening Confidence

We demand resolute action on settling the situation in the society, because really, we have not yet seriously grasped the situation in which we are, and for this reason there is no appropriate behavior, said Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He stressed the determination of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to take all necessary measures to return the situation in the price sector to the original positions, that is, to the situation as defined by the decision of the Federal Executive Council on the price freeze. However, it is true that the Federal Executive Council was somewhat unclear and that there are many things that are unclear in the decision on the price freeze itself. However, one must condemn the fact that in this case in our country even a state secret was broken, and for this reason we must demand of the republics and provinces that they take energetic measures to concretely pinpoint the responsibility of every individual who contributed to this, said Matic.

It is even more important, Matic continued, that we do not play with the fate of economic stabilization because this leads to an erosion of confidence among the working people and citizens in us, our capability, and determination to solve great economic and social problems. We must restore this confidence and strengthen it further. This is now the central political problem and it must be treated as such, Petar Matic said.

BELGRADE MEETING OF MILITARY COUNCIL REVIEWED

LD261441 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council has been held in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

The council examined questions of the further modernization and development of the Yugoslav People's Army, and in particular the modernization of the Air Force and anti-aircraft defense.

In this connection, the Military Council examined the rebalancing of the plan for expansion of the Yugoslav People's Army this year and next year. The session also discussed further advanced training of the reserve medical officer cadre and also questions in the area of supplies.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV APPOINTED TO UN -- United Nations, January 20 (TANJUG) -- Miljan Komatina, 61, hitherto undersecretary at the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat, has been entrusted by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to be his personal representative in following global and regional endeavors for building confidence in international relations.

The post to which Komatina has been appointed is in the rank of assistant U.N. secretary general. Komatina entered the Yugoslav diplomatic service in 1948. Among his many duties was that of deputy foreign secretary. Since 1970 Komatina, first as the deputy head, then as the head of Yugoslavia's permanent mission to the U.N., participated in work of all regular and several special sessions of the General Assembly. At the 1982 session he was elected the president of the Economic and Social Council. As member of the Yugoslav delegation he participated in a majority of summits of the Movement of Non-alignment, and at sessions of the Non-Aligned Countries' Coordination Bureau. Komatina took his university degree at Sorbonne, and earned Master's Degree in political science at the University of New York. He is the author of several studies on international relations and on the policy of non-alignment. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 20 Jan 84 LD]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH KENYA -- Nairobi, Jan 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Kenya signed in Nairobi today, Friday, agreements on a number of joint economic undertakings. The signed documents envisage, among other things, banking cooperation and the utilization of a credit line of 30 million U.S. dollars granted to Kenya by Yugoslavia for purchases of Yugoslav machinery and equipment.

The agreements, including on trade with the national currencies of the two countries as the means of payment and on the participation of the Yugoslav enterprise "Energoprojekt" in the construction of the largest project in Kenya's current five-year plan -- the "Kiambare" hydro-electric power system on the river Tana, were signed by Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic and Kenya Minister for Commerce and Industry John Omanga. The Kenya Government has thanked Yugoslavia for the assistance extended to date in technology transfer and personnel training and expressed the hope that Yugoslavia will continue giving assistance to Kenya. The two countries have reached agreement also on several joint ventures, primarily in agriculture and the food processing industry, mining and fish industry. They have also decided for Yugoslavia to participate in the electrification villages and the modernization of the telecommunications network in Kenya. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 20 Jan 84 LD]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HAITI -- United Nations, Jan 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Republic of Haiti have established diplomatic relations. The joint communique on the establishment of relations between the two countries were signed here yesterday, Friday, by ambassadors to the U.N., Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia, and Elie Charlies of Haiti.

The decision on the establishment of diplomatic relations took effect immediately. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 21 Jan 84 LD]

ARGENTINE ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Buenos Aires, Jan 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is the first country in which the new Argentine Government of Raul Alfonsino will open its economic-commercial section attached to the embassy. "That is adequate to interest of the two countries in the expansion of economic, scientific-technical and trade cooperation and existing possibilities of cooperation," Guillermo Asrac, who will head the new section in Belgrade, stated to TANJUG's correspondent. Asrac sees in the complementary nature of the two economies the possibility of as direct and as close contacts as possible with Yugoslav producers. A transaction was also announced regarding modernization of the Argentine railways, with cooperation of the enterprises "Iskra", "Rade Koncar", "Minel", and "Rudnap". [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1853 GMT 22 Jan 84 LD]